The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The Bill for the Redemption of the Loan of 1858 Passed by the House.

The Salary Question Discussed.

Interesting Passage-at-Arms Between Messrs. Negley and Cox.

Specie Payments and Free Banking.

WASHINGTON, December 9, 1873.

SENATE.

Bills and Resolutions.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.)—A bill to provide for the resumption of specie payments and free banking, of which notice was previously given of introduction. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. CARPENTER introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire if the twenty fifth section of the Judiciary act of 1789 was repealed by the second section of the act of 1867, and to inquire and report if further legislation is necessary. These sections regarded writs of error to State courts. Passed.

Mr. MORRILL (Maine) introduced a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the Senate the amount paid surveyors, naval officers, collectors of customs and deputies for the collection of fines, forfeitures, &c., for ten years ending June, 1872. Passed.

By Mr. INGALLS—A bill to arm and equip the whole body of the militia of the United States. It provides that five hundred thousand dollars be appropriated annually for that purpose, all arms issued to militia to be of the same pattern as adopted for the United States army.

By Mr. ALCORN—A bill to provide for the construction of levees on the Mississippi river. It authorizes the Chief Engineer of the Army to have surveys and drawings made as soon as practicable for the location, design and execution of a complete system of levees for the reclamation of the Mississippi between Cairo and the Belize, the cost of the work to be defrayed by issuing and selling United States bonds from time to time, as may be necessary, not exceeding thirty-six million dollars currency. The States benefited are to cede to the United States all swamp and overflowed lands within their limits, and also other lands embraced within the base of the said levee. A tax on the various drainage districts to be levied for maintaining the levees in repair. The levees are to be the property of the United States.

Mr. INGALLS introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of so amending the act to encourage the growth of timber on the western prairies as to require the applicant for benefits to plant and cultivate the requisite number of acres by the end of the first year, and to have the same planted in trees, under proper cultivation, at the expiration of three years from the date of entry. Passed.

Mr. MORRILL submitted a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the Senate the amount of imports and exports between the United States and Canada during the years 1871 and 1872.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill to provide for the transmission of correspondence by telegraph. It is in all substantial particulars identical with the so-called "Hubbard bill" for connecting the telegraph with the postal service.

Specie Payments and Free Banking.

Mr. MORRILL's (Vt.) bill for the resumption of specie payments and for free banking directs the Secretary of the Treasury to issue, in return for deposits of United States notes, to an amount of fifty millions and upwards, $100,000,000 of loan certificates, payable in four years after date, and bearing interest at the rate of three and sixty-five one hundredths per cent. per annum. All national banks mentioned in section 31 of the National Currency act are authorized to hold one-half their reserve in those certificates and the other half in United States notes or gold. All other national banks may hold any part of their reserve in those certificates, United States notes or gold, and any deposit available for redemption of circulating notes may be counted as a part of the reserve of an association organized in any of the cities named in the Currency act to which such deposits may be due, provided no interest be paid or received therefor, and all United States notes so received shall be canceled. The Secretary of the Treasury is directed, at any time after October 1st, 1874, to issue five-twenty six per cent. gold bonds to the amount of $200,000,000, with the proceeds of which, when sold at par for gold coin, he shall, on and after January 1st, 1875, redeem in coin such United States notes not bearing interest, payable to bearer, as may be presented in sums of not less than one thousand dollars, at the Treasury in Washington, or at the Sub-Treasury in New York, and all notes so redeemed may be reissued at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury in payment of any dues of the United States, except United States bonds and interest on the public debt. Finally, the bill proposes to repeal all limitations on the amount of national bank currency, except a restriction that the amount of circulation to any national bank shall not exceed ninety per cent. of the bonds deposited as security or the amount of its paid-in capital stock.

The Vice President to be Absent.

The Vice President gave notice that from to-morrow he would be absent several weeks, and it would be necessary to elect a President *pro tem.*

Free Banking.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM called up his bill to provide for free banking, to secure elastic currency, to appreciate the national obligations, and to furnish specie payments without commercial embarrassment, and explained briefly the provisions of the bill.

At one o'clock the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE.

The Proposed Appropriation for the Navy.

The Committee on Appropriations this morning held a meeting on the subject of the proposed immediate appropriation of $5,000,000 for the Navy Department. Secretary Robeson appeared before them and gave detailed information in support and amplification of his letter yesterday. No action was taken, the matter going over for further consideration.

Committee Clerks.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the employment of clerks by the committees employing clerks in the last Congress.

Redemption of the Loan of 1858.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to provide for the redemption of the loan of 1858. It differs somewhat from a like bill passed by the Senate. It declares that for the purpose of redeeming bonds issued under an act of June 14, 1858, it is at the pleasure of the United States to pay all coupon and registered bonds of the loan of 1858, on the 1st of January, 1874, at which date the interest thereon shall cease, and it appropriates money to carry out that provision. The second section authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue an equal amount of five per cent. bonds in exchange for such bonds of 1858 as the holders thereof may desire to exchange on or before the 1st of February, 1874, provided no commissions or allowance whatever be paid for the exchange of bonds.

Mr. KELLY moved a substitute for the bill. It proposes to pay the loan of 1858 in cash, and not authorize any exchange for five per cent. bonds.

Mr. DAWES said the Senate bill was not reported back to avoid a conflict as to the right of the Senate to originate money bills. He reiterated his previous statement, denying that any commission had been allowed to the Syndicate in connection with the Geneva award. The contrary inference arose from the fact that Great Britain had employed some gentlemen in the Syndicate to transact that business, and without the cost of a mill to the United States Government. He opposed Mr. Kelly's substitute, saying that paper promises of the Government were now floating in settlement all over the country, in the shape of legal tenders, and it was a better policy to give to the holders of the loan of 1858 the option of exchanging their bonds for new five per cent. bonds.

Mr. KELEY said his bill proposed to save to the Government a million dollars a year interest by allowing the loan of 1858 to be paid at once while money lay dead in the Treasury, and while the American people were willing to lend hundreds of millions at low rates on certificates of deposit. Legal tender notes were not promises to pay in gold. They promised to pay so many dollars, and a dollar was what the sovereign power declared should be a dollar.

Mr. BUCKNER moved to amend the bill by prohibiting the payment of interest on five per cents from the 1st of January to the time when they should be exchanged, and stated that the interest which he wished to save would be nearly $100,000. Lost.

Mr. GARFIELD moved, as an amendment to Mr. Kelly's substitute, that in order to make up the deficiency, a duty of five cents per pound be imposed upon tea and three cents on coffee, and said that at this moment the expenditures of the Government were beyond the revenue. He was opposed to the substitute, but if it were to be adopted, he desired to have coupled with it the provision he had offered.

Mr. Garfield's proposition was ruled out of order. The substitute itself was rejected, and the bill, as amended, substituting the word "cents" for "money," was passed.

The Salary Question.

The House then proceeded to the discussion of the bill for the repeal of the Increase of Salary law.

Mr. COX spoke in favor of repeal, but expressed his preference for the bill as presented by the minority of the committee.

Mr. LAWRENCE made a speech in favor of repeal, because it was demanded by the people, whose agent the members of Congress were. If Congress failed to wipe out the law, the conclusion would be visited with continuous defeat of the Republican party, and that would be a calamity to which he (Lawrence) would not contribute.

Mr. WILSON (Ind.) asked him whether he (Lawrence) did not take $4,000 back pay in 1866.

Mr. LAWRENCE, amid loud laughter all over the House, replied that he did take what every other member of that Congress took. He added that the salary fixed by the act of 1866 had not outraged the public judgment and the public conscience, as the act of 1873 had done, and that fact furnishes perhaps some reason why the members of that Congress had not returned the back pay.

Mr. WILSON tried to get an opportunity to put further questions to Mr. Lawrence, but the latter, amid much confusion and laughter, refused to yield for the purpose.

Mr. KELLOGG asked Mr. Lawrence whether the members of the Thirty-ninth Congress had not taken double mileage for themselves, and reduced it one-half as to future Congresses.

Mr. LAWRENCE replied that he did not recollect precisely as to that. [Laughter.]

Mr. RIDDELL asked him whether he had taken the increased pay for the last nine months.

Mr. LAWRENCE replied that he had, but that he had returned the difference to the Treasury.

Mr. KENDALL (Nevada) opposed the repeal. While he had the utmost respect for the will of the people when fairly expressed, he made a clear distinction between popular will and popular clamor. He claimed to be able to show that the salary as it now stood was less than the old, especially in the case of members from the far West, and he undertook to do so by showing that they lost by the abrogation of the mileage, repeal of the franking privilege, and the withdrawal of allowances for stationery and newspapers. He was not here to attempt to defy the people's will, but he repeated that he drew a wide distinction between popular will fairly expressed and popular clamor led by demagogues and by a corrupt and partisan press.

Mr. NEGLEY made some remarks in allusion to what he called the extreme sensitiveness of the gentleman from New York (Cox), and referred to his having kept his back pay some time before returning it to the Treasury. The gentleman, he said, appears on this floor, immediately on the commencement of this session, as a consolemn figure a group of gentlemen anxious and zealous in arraigning their associates for committing a great wrong against the public treasury and public sentiment, and I desire to refer to the gentleman's own acts in order to put him in a position in which he has put himself. From June 4th to November 5th the gentleman drew $3,125, although he was not elected as a member till the 5th of November.

Mr. COX—Is the gentleman aware of the law on that subject?

Mr. NEGLEY—I am aware of the law, and so is the gentleman.

Mr. COX—The law is express in regard to it. Is the gentleman aware of the law?

Mr. NEGLEY—I am aware of it.

Mr. COX—Let us see what it is.

Mr. NEGLEY—The gentleman has only served nine days in this Congress, and yet has drawn over $5,000. If that is not drawing back pay I appeal to the common sense of the House.

Mr. COX—Has the gentleman served any longer in this Congress than I have? I was sworn the same day as he.

Mr. NEGLEY—But I am not showing such a disgusting amount of virtue as the gentleman, and consequently I am not here making my own defence. If this measure had been introduced in the interest of economy it would have commanded my vote and very earnest support. If it had been introduced out of respect to public opinion by gentlemen who had the most right to introduce it, I mean those who had favored the increase, I should have been willing to give it my support; but, on the contrary, it has been introduced by a number of gentlemen who have just escaped from the follies of their youth, and who come here for the purpose of earning some new reputation. [Laughter.]

Mr. WILSON (Ind.) said it was not his purpose to argue against the repeal of the salary bill, nor to argue that the salary was not fixed too high, but he desired to show that there was nothing in that action unworthy or dishonest, that a man might vote for it and still be pure in integrity and conscience. Of all the multitude of his detractors, he repeated to Mr. Lawrence the question whether he had not drawn the back pay voted by Congress in 1866.

Mr. LAWRENCE replied that every member of that Congress, except the members from West Virginia, had taken the pay fixed by the act of 1866. He condemned the salary act of March 3d, 1872, not so much because of the back pay as because both the back pay and front pay were too high.

Mr. WILSON (Ind.) reminded Mr. Lawrence that he had condemned it a while ago because it was back pay.

Mr. LAWRENCE—Because it was back pay too much in amount. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAWES—I want the gentleman from Ohio (Lawrence) to tell us how much back pay he would go for. [Loud laughter.] He says that in 1866 he took his back pay because the other members of Congress did so. He returns the increase of pay because he says the people condemn it. So he goes with the multitude, whatever way they go. [Loud laughter at the expense of Mr Lawrence.]

Mr. LAWRENCE desired to make a rejoinder, but

Mr. WILSON, who had the floor, declined to yield to him.

Mr. WILSON (Ind.) continued his argument. He said men might differ as to a proper salary without being either robbers or thieves. The people, however, had a right to demand that the act of the last Congress should be repealed. The people had made that demand, and Congress was bound to accede to it. Whatever Congress would do would be criticised. But perhaps the best way of disposing of the matter was to place the law as it was before, and he trusted that the House would put the bill on that basis.

Mr. LAMISON asserted that the popular clamor against the increased Salary bill was got up mainly by demagogues and interested politicians, that he had met his constituents and argued the question to their entire satisfaction, and that he had no fear of his ability to convince them that his position was correct.

Mr. TOWNSEND advocated the amendment proposed by himself, fixing the salary of members at $6,000.

Mr. LYNCH argued that whatever change was to be made, whether of increase or decrease, should not take effect during the present Congress.

Mr. HALE (Me.) gave notice that he would try to get a vote on the bill to-morrow, and the House adjourned.

CHICAGO.

Nominations by the Mayor.

CHICAGO, December 9.—Mayor Calvin sent into Councils last night his nominations for city officers. Judge Jesse O. Norton was nominated City Attorney; Hon. S. S. Hays for Comptroller; Jacob Behm for Superintendent of Police, vice Washburn, to be removed; J. K. C. Forest for City Clerk. The Mayor has also appointed J. St. J. Cleveland, for many years a member of the staff of the *Evening Journal*, his Private Secretary. Mr. Forest is also an old and well known journalist. The nomination of S. S. Hays was immediately and unanimously confirmed. The rest of the nominations were referred to committees.

Bishop in the New Church.

Rev. Charles E. Cheney, having consulted his congregation and received their unanimous approval of the step, has decided to accept the appointment as Bishop in the Cummins Episcopal Church, and has telegraphed Bishop Cummins to that effect.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 9, 1873.

A Bankrupt Hotel Lessee.

The lessee of the Grand Union Hotel and St. James Hotel, Elias Hotchkiss, has been forced into bankruptcy, with liabilities amounting to $220,000. His failure is attributed solely to the effects of the panic.

Temperance Meeting.

The meeting in Cooper Union, last evening, under the auspices of the Catholic Temperance Union of North America, was very large. Rev. Mr. Byrne, President of the National Union, and Rev. D. McGlynn, made the chief addresses.

WHEELING.

Suicide.

WHEELING, December 9.—Lyman Shephard, of Oneida, New York, residing in this city, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head, at 2 o'clock this morning. Death was almost instantaneous. He leaves a wife and one child. Shephard came home shortly before committing the deed, and instead of returning, told his wife he would read awhile. He seated himself by the fire, and without a word drew a pistol, placed it against his head, and fired. His wife was observing his actions, but could not stop him, so quickly was it consummated. No reason can be assigned for the act. Shephard was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends.

ST. PAUL.

Investigation into the Conduct of Indian Commissioner Smith.

ST. PAUL, December 9.—The investigation of Commissioner Smith took a new turn to-day. The counsel for Wm. Welsh, after having asked and had a week to prepare charges, now declines to prefer them, alleging a want of jurisdiction and power to compel witnesses on the part of the commission. Mr. Welsh then appears for himself by letter and makes eight charges, which will now be investigated. Commissioner Smith challenges a full inquiry, and asks to have an Indian inspector added to the commission, who can compel witnesses.

BLAIRSVILLE.

Burned by Kerosene.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., December 9.—Yesterday James Kree, son of Henry Kree, the proprietor of the Meyers House, poured carbon oil into the bar room stove to rekindle the fire, and the oil, igniting suddenly, flashed into his face and burned it terribly. He had been often warned against this dangerous habit.

Barn Destroyed by Fire.

On Saturday night a barn with all its contents was burned on the McKeever farm, a few miles from town.

BEAVER COUNTY.

Address of the Citizens' Executive Committee.

The New Constitution Commended to the Consideration of All, Irrespective of Party.

A Full Vote Earnestly Urged.

BEAVER, December 8, 1873.

At a regular meeting of the Citizens' Executive Committee, it was unanimously resolved that the following address should be issued in the form of a printed circular, for the following reasons:

First, The principal newspaper organ of one party having assumed a position of bitter hostility to the proposed New Constitution, no *honorable* arrangement could be effected with its editor, Mr. Rutan, whereby he would agree to publish the address and signatures, either as an advertisement or as a communication, although repeated and persistent efforts were made to induce him to do so.

Second, The friends of Constitutional Reform, believing that all efforts to cause the movement for or against the proposed Constitution to assume a partisan aspect are entirely improper, and should be discountenanced by every honest citizen, and being desirous that men of all parties shall unite in making a vigorous effort to suppress the evils that are disgracing our State, have determined that it would be improper to publish the address and signatures in any single party organ of the county.

Resolved, further: That while the friends of the new Constitution deprecate the ill feeling sought to be engendered between its opponents and supporters, regarding it as altogether unnecessary and uncalled for, they will use every honorable effort to secure its adoption, and would urge upon the people to read the instrument offered for their approval or rejection, and not to depend upon information as to its provisions and meaning, derived from persons who have not read it, or who willfully misconstrue it, or who are employed by the great monopolies to suppress all sentiment in its favor, and, if possible, defeat the popular will.

MILTON LAWRENCE,
Chairman of Citizens' Executive Committee.
J. M. BUCHANAN,
Secretary.

To the Voters of Beaver County, Irrespective of Party:

On the second Tuesday of October, 1871, the people of this Commonwealth, by an almost unanimous vote, declared their desire that the Constitution—the fundamental law of the State—should be revised and amended to meet the requirements of the times. In pursuance of that desire, so emphatically expressed, a Convention was chosen, composed of an equal number of representative men from the two political parties of the day. This Convention met, and after eleven months of careful examination of the propositions brought before it, has finished its work and submitted a new Constitution for your approval or rejection on the sixteenth day of the present month. Recognizing that this Convention, so wisely selected, was composed of a body of men who had neither the opportunity nor the inclination to mould an instrument in the interest of any party or of any private interest whatever, and believing it to be a measure upon which all parties can and ought to unite, we, the undersigned citizens of Beaver county, without distinction of party, commend it to the consideration of all. "That it is without fault we do not affirm," but what it adds new and valuable securities to the rights of person and property, we confidently assert. In the main its provisions embody the experience of the past and meet the wants of the present. Its adoption will avoid many of the existing evils of government, will insure honest rule, and more fully protect and nourish the rights and interests of the citizens.

Realizing the value of the proposed Constitution, the importance of its adoption, and the fact that its rejection will postpone needed changes for perhaps a quarter of a century, we most earnestly urge our friends throughout the county to use all proper measures to obtain and insure a full vote in favor of the new Constitution.

Henry Hice,	Milton Lawrence,
S. S. Imbrie,	M. Weyand,
John F. Draco,	B. B. Chamberlin,
Hart Darragh, Sr.,	S. B. Wilson,
Wm. Henry,	James Darragh,
John Reeves,	Wm. B. Dunlap,
R. E. Hoopes,	G. S. Barker,
F. H. Agnew,	John R. Eakin,
Frank Wilson,	Thomas McCreery,
David Patten,	H. R. Moore,
Wm. Orr,	John Sterling,
D. E. McCallister,	H. T. Reeves,
Wm. Hurst,	Gilbert Pendleton,
D. Singleton,	Monroe Miller,
Joseph Wilson,	A. Fleming,
A. Bestwick,	T. N. Smith,
A. H. Clarke,	Benj. Rush Bradford,
O. R. Coe,	Jos. Bentley,
Jemuel Woodruff,	C. U. Meyer,
O. H. P. Williams,	Hiram Reed,
Gen. W. Morrison,	John Boren,
T. R. Hennon,	Hiram Reed, Jr.,
John J. Wickham,	Wade Wilson,
John McCarty,	J. M. Buchanan,
A. T. Smith,	Benjamin Wilde,
W. S. Johns,	Samuel Nagan,
Thomas Bradford,	W. S. Morlan,
W. P. Townsend,	D. Critchlow,
John Glass,	James Megown,
Edward P. Townsend,	Jas. K. Piersol,
A. G. McCreary,	F. S. Reader,
Joseph Alexander,	Job. Wignall,
Isaac Covert,	E. Anderson,
H. Mendenhall,	J. H. McCreery,
Samuel Torrence,	John Y. Marks,
Benj. Mulhelm,	D. M. Donohoo,
A. S. Harvey,	J. F. Dunlap,
John Stites,	Thomas Russell,
R. H. Cooper,	T. L. Darragh,
Wheelen Dobbs,	Robert A. Smith,
A. T. Shallenberger,	Thos. J. Power,
Chas. S. Hurst,	John Conway,
J. F. McMillen,	F. Maratta,
Wm. D. Johnston,	Jacob Wooster,
John C. Levis,	M. Meizgar,
J. Murray,	Samuel Ege,
Wm. S. Campbell,	John S. Dickey,
W. C. Hillman,	David Campbell,
H. C. Purviance,	Ira Ransom, Sr.,
Thomas Ramsey,	A. E. Bruce,
J. W. Knotts,	James S. Fessenden,
Daniel Barnard,	A. F. Wolf,
F. A. Barker,	H. T. Barker,
David Stewart,	R. W. Stewart,
Milton Townsend,	S. Barns,
Wm. McCoy,	G. L. Everhart,
Robt. Gilmore,	D. Aughinbaugh,
J. A. Sholes,	J. J. Anderson,
L. H. Oatman,	Jas. H. Kinzer,
Wm. G. Algeo,	L. Ezelert,
Wm. Barnet,	H. C. Fry,
George W. Fry,	William Miller,
Chas. Schropp,	A. Brehm,
R. W. Stewart,	Chas. G. Moore,
John Streit,	S. R. Campbell,
	Wm. Loaf, and others.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Findley Township.

CLINTON, December 10, 1873.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette

According to your request I drop you a note in regard to the prospects and feelings on the new Constitution. All parties endorse it heartily, and from what information I can get about the vote I feel satisfied that there will not be one vote against its adoption in this township. I, with many others, had fears about getting out the voters; but the desperate efforts of the enemies of the new Constitution to defeat its adoption by the people, are doing more to arouse and bring out the vote than anything done yet. The people of this grand old commonwealth have started out to purify the air about Harrisburg, and they mean to do it with a will on the 16th. They don't mean to be held under the lash of the ring masters any longer. The people mean honesty in politics as well as any other business; and the ring masters will learn this by the day of election. The friends of the new Constitution here think our delegates ought to canvass the county and hold meetings in every district this week. There certainly has been many canvasses of the county where there were not one-fourth as much at stake as now. Our delegates would certainly feel proud if the people would endorse their grand work, and, therefore, I think they ought to use their influence until the election is over. Hon. D. N. White is doing a good work in the cause. Why not the others do likewise?

G. B.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

ELIZABETH, PA., December 4, 1873.

Since, and before, I noticed your request in the GAZETTE, asking for information regarding the feelings of the people concerning the new Constitution, I have made diligent inquiry about the matter. I am personally in favor of the new rule, and I have not so far found a single man, Democrat, Republican, Reformer, or otherwise, who is against the new Constitution. There may be some against it, but I never knew so unanimous a sentiment in regard to any thing among the people here. I hope it will continue to be so, and that every injunction and every trick will fail to impede its adoption by the people. Respectfully,

JOHN E. SHAFFER.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London in a Fog.

LONDON, December 9.—A dense fog hangs over the city. At 2 P. M. it was as dark as night. Locomotion is slow and hazardous. At half past three the fog increased in density, almost without precedent, it becoming impossible to transact business, and all traffic ceased. The streets were filled with men and boys bearing torches to light pedestrians on their way.

FRANCE.

The Bazaine Trial.

VERSAILLES, December 9.—It is probable that judgment in the Bazaine case will be given to-morrow.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Fernando Wood Aspiring to the Presidency.

REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

A Colored Congressman's Views of the Back Pay Question.

MEETING OF FINANCE COMMITTEES.

The Louisville and Portland Canal.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, December 9, 1873.

Reports on Agriculture.

Reports of the Department of Agriculture for the past two years have been prepared, but not printed. The House Committee on Agriculture will report a resolution ordering their publication, and if adopted, a resolution providing for their transmission through the mails will follow.

Fernando Wood Aspiring to the Presidency.

Fernando Wood gives a grand entertainment to-night, exclusively to the male sex, newspaper correspondents and politicians. The reported object of the affair is to put Fernando in training for the Presidency as a Reform candidate.

Hon. Joseph B. Rainey and the Back Pay.

Hon. Joseph H. Rainey, re-elected to the Forty third Congress, is regarded in the House as the leader of the colored element on the Republican side of the House. Your correspondent, wishing to ascertain the truth of some strictures which had appeared a day or two previous in the column of a daily newspaper in this city, in which it was stated that none of the colored members had ever returned, or had any intention of returning their back pay, called upon Mr. Rainey to ascertain the correctness of the assertion.

Mr. Rainey at once averred that so far as he was concerned that he believed that he had a perfect right to keep his pay, or he should not have voted it in the first instance. He also stated that the question of back pay had never been made an issue in the South, and especially his district, and that so far as he was individually concerned, keeping it would neither make him more nor less popular, and that, consequently, so far as his action in Congress upon the subject was concerned, that he would at least be free from any constraint in the matter. The other colored members, Messrs. Cain, Rapier, Ransier and Elliot, held similar views on the subject, but said they would, of course, be guided by the action of the Republican majority in voting for or against the repeal of the law.

Tobacco Stamps Issued.

The value of tobacco stamps issued from the Internal Revenue Bureau from July 1st to December 1st, 1873, was $12,064,702.90. For the corresponding period in 1872 was $15,865,647.17. The difference is accounted for by the fact that the law changing the rate of tax took effect July 1st, 1872, and stamps were issued to replace all in the hands of the collector at that time.

Mileage of Congressmen.

Some of the Senators and Members from California are very much alarmed that the mileage, in case the back pay law is repealed, will not be restored to twenty cents a mile, but that each member will only be allowed his own actual traveling expenses in attending a session of Congress. Some of them, having wives and children who desire their families with them at the Capital, say that it will cost $2,000 to bring them here and return them hom e.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

WASHINGTON, December 9, 1873.

Bonded Warehouse for Rice.

Representative Potter was before the Committee of Ways and Means, advocating the bill he introduced yesterday to establish a bonded warehouse for storing and cleansing rice intended for exportation. Rice is now cleansed in England for the market.

Republican Senatorial Caucus.

The Republican Senators held a caucus after the adjournment of the Senate, continuing one hour and a half. After a general interchange of views, Senator Carpenter was designated for President *pro tempore* of the Senate, but no ballot was taken. Mr. Carpenter did not attend the caucus, but remained at his seat in the Senate. After his selection two of his friends severally came to him and informed him of the result, whereupon he put on his hat and coat and left the chamber.

Meeting of Finance Committees.

The Senate Committee on Finance and the House Committee on Banking and Currency each had a meeting this morning, but the sessions were devoted to a preliminary interchange of general views on the part of the various members.

The Louisville and Portland Canal.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent to the Senate a reply to a former resolution of that body concerning the Louisville and Portland canal. As the case now stands, the Board of Directors are authorized by the Legislature of Kentucky, and stand ready to transfer the work and all rights, titles, franchises, etc., to the United States, upon payment by the latter of about one million and a quarter dollars for bonds, stocks and current debts.

The Secretary of the Treasury, under the legislation of Congress, is authorized to receive the transfer and make payments, but that officer, having certain discretion allowed him in respect to both the time and manner of carrying out the provisions of the law, hesitates to act in view of the large sum of money necessary, and while so hesitating, receives information of certain suits at law instituted by claimants, heirs of devisees, which involve the title to the very lands through which the canal runs.

Another Man-of-War in Commission.

A telegram from San Francisco informs the Secretary of the Navy that the Kearsarge went into commission at Mare Island yesterday.

Legal Tenders Outstanding.

The outstanding legal tenders amount to $370,436,718.

Land Office Removed.

The Land Office at Litchfield, Minn., has been removed to Lac Qui Parle, in that State.

Democratic Senatorial Caucus.

The Democratic Senators held a caucus this afternoon, and resolved to support Allen G. Thurman for President of the Senate *pro tem.*

National Convention of Colored Citizens.

The National Convention of Colored Citizens assembled in the hall of the House of Delegates to-day. Between two and three hundred delegates were present. The call for the Convention asks of Congress a civil rights bill. B. B. Elliott was elected temporary chairman, and a Committee on Credentials was appointed, when a recess was taken.

Resignation of the Governor of Dakota.

It is said Governor Burbank has sent in his resignation as the Executive of Dakota.

Minister Sickles' Resignation.

The friends of General Sickles say that he will, on his return to Washington, formally tender his resignation as Minister to Madrid.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 7:30 P. M., Dec. 9, 1873.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the New England and Middle States and lower lake region, increasing pressure, with clearing weather, will prevail during Wednesday.

For the upper lake region and Northwest, and thence southward to the Ohio valley, decidedly colder and partly cloudy weather and light and occasionally fresh northerly to westerly winds, the winds in the upper Mississippi and upper Missouri valleys shifting to southerly, with increasing cloudiness by Wednesday afternoon.

For the Southern States, less cloudiness, with light to fresh, variable winds on the Atlantic coast, and northerly to easterly winds, with lower temperature, in the Gulf States.

While indications are that a storm of some severity is now central in the southern portion of the Gulf of Mexico.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, December 9.—Arrived—Andy Baxter, Memphis; Charmer, Evansville; Snipper's Own, Pittsburgh. Departed—Minneola, Memphis; R. R. Hudson, Wheeling. Cloudy; growing colder.

CAIRO, December 9.—Arrived — Carrie Kountz, St. Louis; 1 P. M.; Arlington, Cincinnati, 2; Coal Bluff, Pittsburgh, 2; Julia, St. Louis, 6. Departed—John Kyle and Elon G. Smith, St. Louis, 2 P. M.; Arlington, Memphis, 5. River risen 16 inches. Cloudy; mercury 44.

NEW ORLEANS, December 9.—No arrivals. Departed—Charles Bodmann, Cincinnati. Cloudy and pleasant.

VICKSBURG, December 9.—Down—Fargound, May Lowry and Natchez. Up—Mary Miller, Pauline Carroll, City of Alton, Jno. Howard and Shannon. Clear and warm. The river rose 18 inches in the last 24 hours.

EVANSVILLE, IND., December 9.—Cloudy; wind all night; signs of snow to-night; mercury 50 to 46. Up—Prairie City and Indianola, midnight; Geo. Roberts 9 A. M.; Dr. Franklin, 1 P. M. Idlewild, 4. Down—Kanawha No. 2 and barges, 8 A. M.; Tarascon, M.; Mary Ann-ut, 4 P. M.; Florence Lee, 4:30; Quickstep, 5, Eddyville, 6—generally with good trips. Business lively.

NASHVILLE, December 9.—River rising slowly; 25 feet 6 inches on shoals. It has been raining all day; warm.

MEMPHIS, December 9.—Warm and rainy. River rising steadily. Departed—Louisville and Moonstone, New Orleans; Utah, St. Louis. Arrived—Tyrone and Louisa, Cairo.

CUBA.

Opposition of the Spaniards to the Surrender of the Virginius.

NEW YORK, December 9.—The *Tribune* tomorrow will publish a letter from HAVANA, dated December 4, in which it is stated that the popular opinion, excited by Spanish advices from the United States, at one time reached fever heat, but it is now subsiding. On the streets and among the volunteers and lower order of Spaniards there were threats of violence, and at one point a mob had actually concluded to destroy the Virginius, but were dissuaded therefrom by the action of their officers. There is no question but that all the Spaniards on the island are averse to relinquishing the Virginius, and would not do it if they were not absolutely compelled. By those who prefer war to the surrender of the vessel, there are threats of burning or scuttling it. So serious have these threats been regarded that the guard on the Virginius, which continues to lay at the navy yard, has been doubled, and other extra precautions taken. The officers of the navy greatly feel their humiliation in the return of the Virginius, and it has been proclaimed in the newspapers that if the vessel is given up, all the officers of the Tornado will resign all grades, honors and decorations, and retire from the service, and that many of the officers in other war vessels will do the same. Such has been the tone since the announcement of the demands of the United States. Matters are now growing quieter, and while the dogged intention of the Spaniards still exists, and there may be some trouble at the time of the surrender, the Government will take such precautions as to last to lessen the danger.

Nothing New Concerning the Virginius Trouble.

WASHINGTON, December 9.—The Cabinet was not in session more than hour. All the members were present excepting the Secretary of War. No new features were presented concerning our relations with Spain. To-night it is said on high authority that everything is believed to be in a fair way of accommodation.

Preserving Peace by Strengthening the Navy.

WASHINGTON, December 9.—The Secretary of the Navy, when before the Committee on Appropriations to-day, said he did not think there would be war between the United States and Spain, although it was necessary to strengthen the navy as the best means of preserving peace and protecting American interests.

When the Virginius is to be Surrendered.

NEW YORK, December 9.—The Spanish Government claims it is not bound to surrender the Virginius until the 13th of December.

War Vessels Sailed.

LEWES, DEL., December 9.—The United States steamer Powhattan, with the monitor Manhattan in tow, went to sea this morning.

POLITICAL.

The California Senatorship.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 9.—Thirty-five Democratic members of the Legislature met in caucus at Sacramento last night, and resolved to make nominations for United States Senators. None were made. The purpose appears to be to block proceedings in joint convention by voting steadily for Democrats. There is a report that railroad magnates in the East have sent money to Sacramento to be used in defeating Booth.

The Steamboat J. S. Lee Sunk.

NEW ORLEANS, December 9.—The Brownsville steamboat J. S. Lee, belonging to the Rio Grande Railway, struck a snag near Rio Grande City, and sunk in twenty minutes. The boat and cargo are reported a total loss. She was bound for Ringgold Barracks, with a general cargo and Government stores and supplies for the upper military posts. No lives were lost.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—A small house in New Britain, Conn., was burned last Monday night. A colored man, his wife and child were burned to death.

—Charles MacAllister, one of the Peabody trustees, is dead.

—Kingston Boyd, formerly well known in connection with the St. Charles Hotel office in New Orleans, committed suicide by morphine. Cause—out of money and employment.

—The Chief Director of the Trans-Atlantic Steamship Company telegraphs concerning the Ville du Havre disaster. The report of the crew of the Loch Earn is absolutely false. The steamer maneuvered correctly. The officers and crew fully and nobly discharged all their duties. Captain Surmount especially. The Loch Earn only was in fault.

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS on this page under the several heads of "WANTED," "FOR SALE," "TO LET," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only. TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS.

LOST.

CAUTION—LOST ON OR NEAR WOOD street, this day, a PROMISSORY NOTE for $881 00, dated November 3, 1873, at ninety days after date, drawn by Frederick Flaher in favor of Fisher Bros., and endorsed Fisher Bros. and John Spear & Co. All parties are hereby cautioned against receiving or buying said note, as payment has been stopped. JOHN SPEAR & CO.

Pittsburgh, December 9, 1873. de10:6t

WANTS.

WANTED—A MARRIED MAN, (WITHout children) an experienced CHURCH SEXTON, wants employment. Apply until 1st January, at the sexton's house, Trinity Church, Sixth avenue.

WANTED — NURSE — PROTESTANT preferred, who can give good reference. H. BAKEWELL, Jr., 326 Ridge avenue, Allegheny.

WANTED—TO BUY—A HOUSE—IN the SIXTH, SEVENTH or EIGHTH Wards, Pittsburgh, with from SEVEN to TEN Rooms. Address, giving location, size of lot, price, etc., "SIX G.," GAZETTE office.

TO LET.

TO LET—A HOUSE WITH 6 ROOMS on Bluff street. Inquire of D. HUTCHINSON, No. 76 Stevenson street, Pittsburgh. de9:w3s

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OAK, ASH, HICKORY, WALNUT and POPLAR LUMBER, seasoned for use. ROLLSTER & CAMM, office No. 2 Diamond Way, Pittsburgh; Yard 7, 9 and 11 Darragh street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE.—JOHN M. COOPER'S STEAM PUMPS. For all purposes for which steam Pumps can be used. These are superior to any used. BOILER FEED PUMPS guaranteed to pump water heated to 212 degrees. Dealers furnished when ordered. JOHN M. COOPER, 882 Penn street.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.
One 24 inch Rogers' Surfacer,
One No. 1 Ball Moulder, 2 sides,
Three 8x16, one 7x14 and one 8x30 inch Engines, all in good order.
M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 191 Liberty street.

Desirable Residence for Sale

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

3 STORY DWELLING HOUSE

with all modern improvements, eligibly located, fronting on Knox Park.

Possession given immediately.

Inquire on the premises, No. 44 Union avenue, corner North Diamond street, All

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1873.

Bonds at Frankfort 97¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 32½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 109¾.

IT NOW appears that Sickles has neither resigned nor been recalled.

THE WAR tide is on the ebb once more. Neither the President, Secretary Fish, nor Secretary Robeson think we will have war.

IT IS expected that judgment will be given in the Bazaine case to-day. The prosecution confidently anticipate his conviction.

THE proposition to pay the loan of 1858, amounting to about $20,000,000 gold, is agitating Congress. Kelly proposes to pay it in greenbacks, and Dawes wishes to issue five per cent. bonds in place of the existing debt.

THE New York *Times* brings out two more of Tweed's satellites, and commends them to the attention of the authorities. Their names are Wilbour and Corson, and they operated in the printing department of the firm.

THERE has been a wonderful display of bravery and enthusiasm, by various gentry, over the prospective Cuban war. Regiments, battalions, brigades, divisions, and army corps have been offered to the President, in such remarkable profusion, that an estimate has been made that about 700,000,000 men were ready to go. It is noticeable that as the prospects of war abated, the enthusiasm of these would-be volunteers increased.

THE captain and the crew of the "Loch Earn," which ran down the "Ville du Havre," unite in saying that much of the loss of life on the latter vessel, was attributable to the bad conduct of her captain and first officer. They were the first to go on board the "Loch Earn," and refused to return to look after their passengers. No signals of distress were shown, and it was only after they saw the steamer settling, that the captain and crew of the "Loch Earn" made efforts to assist.

GENERAL NEGLEY has introduced a bill in the House looking to the opening of a water way between the East and West. The title of the bill expresses its scope and object. It is a bill to provide for the construction of a steamboat canal and slack water navigation to connect the Ohio river and the sea-board, by way of the Monongahela and Youghiogheny rivers, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the Potomac river, for the purpose of affording a cheap and commodious transit for the agricultural and mineral products of the West, and thereby promoting commerce, stimulating industry, and rendering accessible a vast region covered with marketable timber and inlaid with rich deposits of coal and iron. It has been referred to the Committee on Commerce. In view of the recommendations of the President, we fear it may be exceedingly difficult to pass it, although it will have powerful outside support.

THE modification or repeal of the National Bankrupt Law is being very generally agitated at Washington. There are many and very serious objections to the law as it now stands. Among others, that the most ponderous machinery is required to enforce the law itself, the expense of which is too great, necessitating a heavy charge on every bankrupt's estate, and affords an opportunity for, if it does not actually encourage, peculations, frauds and wasting of the bankrupt's assets. In the great majority of adjudications where there are assets, the bankruptcy of the party is the result of involuntary proceeding, and there is a horde of officers whose demands must be satisfied, before the creditor receives a dividend from his debtor's property; and even a small stock of goods may sometimes pass through the hands of three or more officials before it is taken possession of by the creditors' actual agent, the assignee in bankruptcy. Next in order come the registers, assignees, clerks of the United States Court, and United States judges sitting in bankruptcy. The fees of the registers are largely out of proportion to the services rendered by them, and fewer of these officers, possessing greater authority and responsibility and paid by a fixed salary, would, no doubt, better accomplish the object of the law and give greater satisfaction to the public.

SECRETARY ROBESON has asked for what he judge to be an extra appropriation of $3,000,000 to put our navy in efficient condition. If nothing else comes of the "Virginius" affair, we will have illustrated to us the importance of maintaining a more efficient navy. While we had no vessels at command to protect our citizens imperiled at Santiago, there is a report that fifty of them were saved by the prompt action of the British war steamer "Niobe." The story current is as follows: "On the 7th of November the remainder of the passengers were to be executed—fifty in all; but on the morning of that day an English man-of-war, the "Niobe," arrived in port. The Captain, on coming into the harbor, did not salute the Spanish forts. He was in his boat before his anchor had touched the bottom, and landing, proceeded stright to the Governor's House, and peremptorily demanded that the executions should cease. The Governor at first declared that he had no right to interfere, but the Captain said that in the absence of an American man-of-war he would take the responsibility of protecting American citizens, and guarding the honor of the American flag. It is said he gave the Governor General his choice between yielding to his demands or having the city bombarded, and the Governor accordingly gave way. Only for the arrival of the 'Niobe' there can be no doubt but that the fifty would have been shot that afternoon. All the Americans in port were loud in praise of the manner in which the Captain of the 'Niobe' acted." England maintains an efficient navy, and this is one of the results.

CITY AFFAIRS.

The various subjects which enlist public attention in the city are of a character to give rise to suspicions that in many particulars, the monetary affairs of the city require careful looking after. The Finance Committee has been laboriously occupied, for nearly three weeks, in unearthing certain irregularities in disposing of Water Extension Bonds. These have proved of a nature to imperil the funds of the city, but we are hopeful that at last matters have taken shape that render the ultimate securing of the money quite certain. Along with this, however, is the springing of the question in Councils whether there was not actual fraud committed in connection with the laying of water pipes. If such a fraud is in existence, it is a matter of measurement simply, and a resolution has been adopted which will result in the speedy disclosure of any fraud which may exist in this direction.

Along with these items are the charges against the City Engineer, which are of the nature of a moneyed delinquency. We do not pass upon their merits; they stand, however, as allegations, formally made by a member of Select Council. We have no wish to inspire a crusade against officials, or to unsettle public confidence in existing commissions; but we are clear that there is a desire for the general examination of all Commissions, Departments and officials, charged with the management and disbursing of moneys. Public confidence is already unsettled, and will not be firmly established until there is absolute certainty in regard to all the fiduciary trusts of the city.

We have not strongly urged this subject, and do not, even yet; for the reason that the Finance Committee, which is charged with the duty of examining the fiscal affairs of the city, has had as much on its hands as it could attend to. Nor have we urged the resignation of the Water Commission, believing that the gentlemen comprising it will do what is proper at the right time. But when the existing complications are disposed of, we desire to have all our city affairs looked in to, that public confidence may be re-established.

THE RIDDELL RESOLUTION.

The report of the Investigating Committee, of which Mr. Riddell is chairman, reflects quite severely on the Mayor, and incidentally, on the Controller as well. It closes with a resolution, which calls for monthly reports from the Mayor, and for an act of Legislature changing his compensation from fees to a regular salary. What may be termed the sympathetic phase of the report,—which refers to the suffering and misery occasioned among the poorer class of criminals, by the fines or imprisonment imposed, is open to debate. It is a difficult problem to know how to dispense justice, protect property, and punish crimes and prevent others being made to suffer through the punishment imposed on the actual criminal. A man may be dissipated, and yet support his family; and if heavily fined or imprisoned his family may suffer. Yet this should not altogether prevent the administration of justice. But if the Mayor has established a system of persecution, or has poor criminals hunted down for the sake of the money he may get out of their misfortunes, then is he guilty of a gross crime against human nature, and against the spirit of justice and right. We find it hard to believe that Mayor Blackmore can be guilty of all that is thus implied.

However this may be, the fact that the fee system presents the temptation to such extreme uses of authority, leads us to strongly endorse the proposition that the Mayor's office be salaried. Twenty thousand dollars a year is more than the responsibility of the office entitles the recipient to receive. There is no imaginable reason why the incumbent of the Mayoralty of this city should receive more than $6,000 a year for his services. It does not require a high order of ability, is not charged with delicate and varied responsibilities, does not require the entire time of the incumbent, and is not, in any sense, entitled to more compensation than we have named. This fee system has been a crying evil for years. If it has not actually produced the oppression of which the committee speaks, it certainly tends in that direction. This and the other recommendations are, at the least, precautionary, and can only work good, if given effect.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS.

On the 16th of December, 1773, the people of Boston threw the tea from on board the British ships into Boston harbor, and thus inaugurated the struggle for freedom. On the one hundredth anniversary of that day, December 16, 1873, the people of this State will vote on the new Constitution. It is a new Declaration of Independence—from cliques, rings and evil influences of a political character generally. The inspiration of noble memories comes to cheer every honest man to duty. Let the determination to make this new and beneficient Constitution the supreme law of the land govern us, and there are enough honest votes in the State to overcome fraud, false counting, repeating, and all else that may be made use of to defeat the will of the people. There are grand memories associated with the 16th of December.

POLITICAL NOTES.

A NOTEWORTHY innovation has been made in Boston in the nomination of three ladies as members of the School Committee, namely, Mrs. Henry C. Badger, Miss Lucretia Crocker and Miss Lucia W. Peabody.

MR. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, in his "The Courtin'," has drawn by anticipation an exact portrait of the average backpay Congressman of the day:

"He stood a spell on one foot fust,
Then stood a spell on t'other;
An' on which one he felt the wust
He couldn't ha' told ye nuther."

THE New York *Evening Post* says the propriety of selecting Yankees for office-holding is illustrated by the fact that there are about twenty thousand persons in Canada who have emigrated from the United States, and this class have some half-dozen representatives in the Dominion Parliament, who are among the most influential men in that body.

SAYS the Dubuque *Times*: "Mrs. E. M. Elliott, of Mount Pleasant, is a candidate for the position of Postmaster of the General Assembly. If she doesn't smoke, she won't get it. That little nest between the two houses, presided over by the Postmaster, is the paradise of the smoking portion of the General Assembly, and they won't have any lady in there unless she enjoys the weed herself."

THE Chicago *Tribune* has some observations on the condition of affairs in Alabama, and says it is "out of money, carrying a large debt, and with no credit to raise more money." This is not an encouraging picture of things, but the responsibility cannot be laid at the doors of the "Radicals." Alabama has for some time been in the hands of the Democracy. How far this fact may have helped to bring about the dejected condition of matters might perhaps prove an interesting study.

ROBERT CROSIER, who has been appointed United States Senator from Kansas to fill a vacancy until the Legislature shall choose another, is one of the oldest citizens of Kansas, established the Leavenworth *Times* in 1857, and was a member of the Free State Territorial Council elected that year. He was appointed in 1862 by Governor Robinson to the office of Chief Justice, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Ewing, and was elected to fill the office again at the expiration of his appointment.

PERSONAL.

THE late Hon. John P. Hale left $20,000 to his wife and two daughters.

A BROTHER of Father Hyacinthe's wife is giving amateur readings out west.

MR. AND MRS. Sidney Webster will spend the Winter in Washington with Mrs. Secretary Fish.

BARONESS BURDETT COUTTS is about to build several blocks of buildings for the poor in Dublin and Belfast.

IT is announced that the daughter of Senator Carl Schurz is to be married in Washington to Mr. Boker, of Bavaria.

PRESIDENT MACMAHON and wife have contributed five thousand francs for the survivors of the Ville du Havre disaster.

SENATOR LOGAN is said to have lost nearly all his property by the failure of the Texas and Pacific Construction Company.

COL. MELCHOIR D'ARC, a descendant of the family of the Maid of Orleans, has been one of the witnesses in the Bazaine trial.

MISS CLARISSA PETTIT, of Logansport, Ind., wears a $300 watch on the strength of being the most popular lady in the city, according to ballot.

MISS NEILLSON is horrified at the discovery that she is getting fat. She can't make her clothes meet on her because she has so much meat on her.

JUDGE HARDING, of Luzerne county, and Hon. W. W. Ketchum, of Wilkesbarre, both leading Republicans, are earnestly in favor of the new Constitution.

REV. A. J. ENDSLEY, a member of the Pittsburgh Conference, is about to quit the ministry and take charge of the Canton (Ohio) *Republican and Repository*.

GENERAL FREMONT has cancer of the stomach, but has, until lately, kept the most terrible secret from family and friends. His physician says he cannot live a year.

MME. BENEDEK, the wife of Marshal Benedek, of the Austrian army, lately drew a prize of £12,000 in the Roumelian Railway lottery; small consolation for Sadowa.

R. W. D. BRYAN, who was chaplain on board the ill-fated "Polaris," has arrived at his home in Corbondale, Pa. He intends lecturing on his experiences in the Arctic regions.

PETER BOWER, a soldier of the war of 1812, died at Landisburg, Perry county, a few days ago. This is the third death of veterans of 1812 in that place within the last few months.

CHARLES SUMNER WILSON and James Madison Smith are colored class-mates and room-mates in Amherst College, the former being General Butler's unsuccessful nominee for admission to West Point.

MRS. GLADSTONE, wife of the British Premier, is the principal patron of a Free Convalescent Home in Woodford, England, and has recently received two sums of $5,000 for it from some person who withholds his name.

A PARIS dispatch says that the resignation of Minister Sickles was based on the fact of the Washington Government negotiating directly with Spain, and overlooking him. He claims that the Government failed to protect him.

MRS. CATHARINE GIFT, aged ninety-three years, died in Berks county a few days ago. Although Mrs. Gift presented her husband with only eight little Gifts, she had when she died forty-eight grandchildren, eighty-one great grand-children, and one great great grand-child. A gifted stock.

TWENTY-FIVE years ago Henry Yeagley, of Lebanon county, left his home for unknown parts. For twenty-four years his friends heard nothing of him. About a year ago his father died, leaving an estate. Soon after a letter was received from the long lost son presenting his claim as an heir. The letter was written from California.

FRANCIS E. SPINNER, the United States Treasurer, is the typical Roman of the day. Born in Herkimer county, N. Y.; aged 71 January 20, 1873; father an educated German; himself twenty years a bank officer; held a catalogue of county offices; auditor and Naval Officer in New York four years; six years in Congress; and appointed United States Treasurer by Lincoln. Looks like a Prussian officer; is honest, hot-tempered, of elastic energy, steady pluck, and warm heart.

BISHOP HENRY W. LEE, of the diocese of Iowa, has written a long letter to ex-Bishop Cummins, expressing regret at his action, and earnestly entreating him to reconsider his determination in reference to joint communion. He protests earnestly against the movement for a separate organization, and says: "A secessional or schismatical movement at this time would, in my opinion, be a greater evil than those we are now bearing, and from which we may hope to be removed in due time. It were far better for our extreme ritualistic brethren to finally secede to the Church of Rome, to which they are tending, than for yourself and others of like mind to leave such a Church as ours for a new ecclesiastical organization."

ACCORDING to an English paper, "It has been settled that the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess Marie, of Russia, is to be solemnized either on the 8th or 10th of January, new style, in the Winter Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales will, during their presence at St. Petersburg, reside in the Anichkine Palace as the guests of the hereditary Grand Duke. The German Crown Prince and Crown Princess will be assigned quarters in the Old Hermitage. The Dukes of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and Cambridge will lodge in the First Reserve Chambers, the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Arthur in the Second Reserve Chambers. After the marriage the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh will proceed to Tsarskoe Selo, where they will reside a short time, removing thence to the Winter Palace, where the apartments of the Empress have been placed at their disposal." All of which intelligence will doubtless be of much interest to the numerous friends of the family in Pittsburgh fashionable society.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

IT is 335 miles from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. 823 from Philadelphia to Chicago, and 1,317 miles from Philadelphia to Omaha.

THE wrecks during November of American vessels, or of vessels bound to or from American ports, were forty-two in number; the aggregate value of the craft, exclusive of cargoes, being estimated at $720,000.

A WILMINGTON (Del.) dispatch says that the four convicted bank burglars have been sentenced each to pay the costs of the trial, to stand in the pillory one hour, to receive forty lashes, and to be imprisoned ten years.

THE bill of exceptions in the Tweed case does not promise much encouragement for the release of the Boss. The exceptions prove the rule, so that

"He the difference now can see
'Twixt Tweedle-dum and Tweedle-dee."

MALONE, of the Jackson *Cash-Book*, has now tried his hand at improving on the old couplet, "In Adam's fall," etc. Malone says:

"If it hadn't been for the sins of Adam,
We poor creatures wouldn't a'had 'em;
Owing to Adam's very sinful manner,
All suffer, and that's what's the matter
with Hannah!"

A PAPER CHURCH building is said, by the *Journal of the Society of Arts*, to have been built in Bergen, Norway, a city of nearly 300,000 inhabitants. The building is circular within and octagonal without. The relieves outside, the statues inside, the roof, the ceiling are all constructed of *papier mache*, made waterproof by saturation in vitriol, lime water, whey and white of egg. The church building has space enough to accommodate 1,000 people.

"DRIED OYSTERS" having been included among the articles imported, as published by the Bureau of Statistics, an inquiry made by a Boston firm as to their origin has elicited from the chief the following explanation: "Dried oysters are imported to San Francisco from China, although a few come from Mexico. They are taken from the shell and dried in the sun, without the use of any salt or chemical preparation, and are imported in wooden boxes containing 100 pounds each. They are consumed mostly by the Chinese residents on the Pacific coast, only a small portion being used by Mexicans."

A COMPANY in Paris has built a street for workmen which combines the workshops and the homes of the workers. It contains nineteen large houses, to each of which motive power is supplied to the lower floors, and, if necessary, throughout the buildings, by means of a steam engine of two hundred horse power. The principal business carried on in the street is that of chair making, and the workman rents from the company his dwelling, workshop and the motive power for his machinery, thus reducing the capital required for commencing a business requiring a moderate amount of steam power.

A CERTAIN Mrs. Anna Wilkes has made the remarkable discovery that the Uz of Chaldea, whence Abraham removed to Palestine, was Ireland. The patriarch must certainly have been a better navigator than most of the men of his generation if he succeeded in transporting all his camels and herds to the mainland, and his journey across the whole of Europe, and part of Asia, must have been tiresome to say the least. Yet, if the other tradition is true, that the Garden of Eden was situated in the Green Isle, and Erse the language of our first parents, Mrs. Wilkes may not be much farther from the facts that some enthusiastic Hibernian writes who have preceded her.

A DENVER journalist whose name, had he lived at Jerusalem in the first century, would probably have appeared in the fifth chapter of Acts instead of that of Ananias, has erected a model sensation. While a mother is washing her baby her daughter appears covered with blood and says that she has cut off Johnny's head. The mother asks "Why?" "Because you said you'd do it if he took any preserves, and he took some." The mother imprinted a knock of affection on her daughter's brow with a wash-board, killing her immediately, then dropped the baby into a tub of scalding water, then "rushed from the house, a howling maniac, uttering shrieks which filled" nearly two columns of the paper. Prudent mothers in Denver now no longer wash their babies.

WE adore Fogue music. We should have felt life's burden so much less onerous had we been able to hear Mr. Fogue sing some of his own compositions. But we have had the pleasure of attending what old Beeflat called a "soiree musicale," at his parlors, the other evening, and during the evening two wretched young ladies rendered the following:

Deserted by the moon, the harper, sick and sore,
Salutes the gloomy castle gate—"What, ho!"
And held brave knights assembled—by the tail—
And held his tail—his tail he held—
Held by his tail—he held his tail—
Enraptured by his tail—he held his tail—
His wretched tail he held he held his tail—
And held brave knights, assembled from the war,
Enraptured by his wretched tale of woe!

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No 63 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Grabam, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, [illegible] Bailey.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

SPAIN HAS TORDWN UP THE SPONGE,
And if any of our customers want to indulge in the futile pastime in which Spain has proved herself an expert, we invite you to call at Hutchison's. We have the largest assortment and the best selection of sponges outside of New York, we make Sponges a specialty. Look at the following list:
8 cases Venetian Bathing, Surch-lize sizings,
3 bales selected Sheeps Wool and
8 cases Fine Toilet Sponges.
We also have on hand a very nice assortment of Extra White Bleached Sponge, Moss, in the city. As Sponges are a cash article, we bought them at the lowest possible price during the panic and can sell them at the same ratio. Call and see for yourself at
JOSEPH BROWNE'S DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn avenue and Fifth street.

FOREIGN NOTES.

BY a majority of nine to seven, the Irish Commissioners of National Education have refused to reinstate Father O'Keefe as manager of the Callan schools.

AN advertisement was recently inserted by the authorities of a small hospital in the south of London for a secretary, who, in return for five hours' work a day, was offered a salary of £159. It is interesting to know that the answers to the advertisement exceeded three hundred in number, and among the applicants were a colonel in her Majesty's army and a titled member of a noble family.

THE hard-rule of the new Teutonic Empire has driven a large number of Germans into England. It is stated on authority, that in London alone there are 60,000 Germans, 40,000 French, 6,000 Asiatics, 2,000 Italians, and a large number Norwegians, Swiss, Dutch, Portuguese, Brazilians, &c., with some 300,000 Irish. This, howe ver, makes a total not formidable, though certainly large, when contrasted with the amount of London's inhabitants—now close upon four millions.

IN the Russian army, during the six years ended in 1871, the number of sick per thousand was on the average, 501 a year, and the number of deaths 16.1 a year. The mortality among soldiers who are treated in the civil hospitals is considerably greater than when they are treated in military hospitals, being as five to two. The proportion of deaths among the local troops who are permanently stationed in the provinces is twice as great as among the sappers, and one and a half times as great as among the movable infantry.

THE peculiar idiosyncracy which, on one occasion, tends to the acquisition of all sorts of *kudos* by its possessor, at other times exposes him to misconstruction and various evil consequences of the same. This was lately the experience of a worthy tradesman of Berlin, who was brought before a court of justice in the capital charged with assaulting a night watchman. Herr Arndt had, it seems, fallen asleep on a doorstep, and on being shaken by the shoulder by the official in question, instantly dealt him a blow. This promptitude of action, which would have been laudable had the disturber of his slumbers really been a thief, as he instantly concluded, naturally led to his appearance at the bar. It came out in the course of the investigation of the watchman's complaint that Herr Arndt's readiness to draw inferences and act upon them had once been attended by the happiest result, as he was the very man who saved the life of Prince Bismarck by snatching his pocket-pistol from the hand of the would-be-assassin of the Chancellor.

LITTLE GUY FAWKES.

First Birthday of the Young Hippopotamus.

Mr. Frank Buckland writes in *Land and Water:* "Wednesday last, the 5th of November, being the first birthday of little Guy Fawkes, the young hippopotamus, I have called at the Zoological Gardens to wish the pretty little fellow 'many happy returns of the day.' After he had finished his breakfast, Prescott, the keeper, enticed Guy Fawkes and his mother out of the water. The little one is as tame, playful, and docile as a kitten. We made him out to be about six feet four long, and two feet ten at the shoulders. His back is a slaty black color, but the cheeks, chest and legs are of a lovely pink salmon color. We calculated his weight to be nearly one ton, and his mother would make and weigh about three little hippos. He eats and sleeps well, and, besides his natural nourishment, his meals consist of chaff, bran, mangold-wurzel, scalded oats, biscuit and sugar. He is very fond of anything sweet. He has already learned to beg for food; he puts his head out between the bars, opens his mouth and pricks up his little ears when he wants to beg. The gape of his mouth is about 18 inches; he has already a most lovely set of white teeth, and the tusks begin to project out of his pink gums. His mother is very watchful over him, and if she thinks any one is about to disturb her child, hisses loudly like a big snake. Every morning, when it is moist and wet, he and his mother are let out into the bath outside; when it is dry and frosty they are kept in the house, as the frost would crack and parch their delicate skins. When in his morning bath he is very playful, and plunges about like a porpoise. The pair of hippos sleep on the straw all night, but they spend a great portion of the day in their bath in the house in a sort of semi-sleep. They float up to breathe apparently without an effort, like a cork rising to the surface. When under water they keep their eyes open after the manner of crocodiles. When the mouth of the young one is wide open, it will be seen that the tongue is arched directly upward, so as to form a compact valve, which prevents the water going down the gullet. The old father in the next den talks to his wife and child by means of sonorous gruntings, and they answer him. The father's face is much longer and sharper than that of his wife, and his eyes and nose are much more prominent. I understand from Mr. Bartlett, who kindly allowed me a private interview with the hippos, that another baby is expected about next April, and that Barnum is most anxious to obtain it. I doubt if he will; let him go and catch a wild baby hippo for himself. The excellent health and condition of the three hippos does Mr. Bartlett, and Prescott, their personal valet, the greatest credit. I forgot, when writing the above, to mention that Guy Fawkes turns out, after all, to be a young lady hippo; she is more delicately featured than her father, and is very like her mother in face. Let us all wish her 'many happy returns of the day.'"

BILLY BOY.

Poor Billy boy was music mad,
O music mad was he;
And yet he was as blithe a lad
As any lad could be—
With a hi-de-diddle,
Bow and fiddle,
Rig-a-me-hol sang he—
For Billy was as blithe a lad
As any lad could be.

"Nobody knows the joy I know,
Or sees the sights I see,
So play me high, or play me low,
My fiddle's enough for me.
It takes me here, it takes me there—
So play me low or high—
It finds me, binds me, anywhere,
And lifts me to the sky."
With a hi-de-diddle,
Bow and fiddle,
Rig-a-me-hol sang he—
For Billy was as blithe a lad
As any lad could be.
—*From St. Nicholas for December.*

A PARSON and a lawyer were talking about the direction of the wind. "We go by the Court House vane," said the lawyer, and the parson replied, "We go by the church vane." "Well," retorted the lawyer, "in the matter of wind, that is the best authority."

TO RUPTURED PEOPLE.

To the general public the subject of rupture or bubonocele is a matter of very little interest. To one-sixth of the male portion of the community, however, it is a matter of grave and serious import, as that proportionate number are afflicted with that direful malady. Many of those afflicted are hardly aware of the fact that they are so; and there are others again who are apt to mistake rupture for some other disease, and again some other disease for rupture. In a displacement of the kind of which we are writing it is a serious fault to be in error. A delay of one day in procuring medical relief has often been at the expense of a life. Those who read this, will thank us for the knowledge of the fact, that there is a relief in every case, and a cure in many cases, in which a cure may be thought impossible. We invite all persons who are ruptured or who suspect themselves to be so, to call and procure the right kind of an appliance or ascertain if an appliance is necessary. Trusses at lower prices than anywhere in the city, at DR. KEYSER'S, 107 Liberty street. Office private.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.
Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. FABER,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
WM. SEMPLE
EXTRA BARGAINS
Good Dark Prints,
6¼c. the best at 8½c.
Dark Dress Goods,
At 10c. at 12½c. New styles—extra quality.
BARRED FLANNELS,
As low as 12½c—choice styles.
DRESS GOODS
At 12½c and 25c., including
Plain and Stripe Poplins
Choicest Colors and Shades.
Dress Goods,
30c to 50c. only about one-half former prices.
Men and Boys' Wear,
From 12½c to $1 per yard—sterling bargains.
Blankets, Coverlets, Quilts and Comfortables,
In full supply.
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS
AND DRUGGETS,
A large stock and cheap prices.
Housekeeping Goods
All kinds. Everything for the family. Prices low in proportion.
FURS! FURS! FURS! FURS!
For Ladies, Misses and Children—prices very low indeed.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

CARD.

The reduction in values that has taken place within the last few weeks in all kinds of Dry Goods has been enormous; prices of everything both in Foreign and Domestic Goods have declined so much that goods are selling today at much lower prices than ever before in the history of the dry goods trade.

We are pleased to announce to our customers and friends that we have fortunately been able to take advantage of the decline in the Eastern markets, and have purchased very largely at the reduced prices, and are now prepared to offer, and are now offering some of the most decided bargains that have ever been offered in this market. Our largely increased sales for the last few weeks convince us that the public appreciate our endeavors to furnish them GOODS AT LOW PRICES. That we are offering the bargains that we represent all who favor us with a call will be convinced of. Our stock is unusually full and complete. The Goods are all new and fresh, and the prices at least thirty per cent. lower than the goods have been sold within the last ten years. We are determined to move our immense stock as rapidly as possible, and will make prices that cannot fail to do it.

A. W. ERWIN
& CO.,
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh,
AND
Nos. 172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Bona Fide Reductions
ON
PANIC PRICES.
Winter Undershirts and Drawers,
A complete line at 25 to 50 cents on the dollar off.
Fine English and French Cloth Gloves,
AT LESS THAN HALF-PRICE.
Fine Dress Shirts, French Yoke,
At 20 per cent. discount.
Hamburg Embroideries, Linen Handkerchiefs, Real and Imitation Laces, Ribbons, Scarfs, &c.,
At one-half their former value.
EMBOSSED FELT SKIRTS,
At 75c, $1.00 and $1.50 each.
Owing to a change in our firm soon to take place, bargains can now be had.
Macrum & Carlisle,
27 Fifth Avenue.

JOS. SPENCER. JAS. M'KAY. ROBT. LIDDELL
Phœnix Steam Brewery,
SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,
MALSTERS AND BREWERS,
ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBT WATSON, Manager.

KEYSTONE
MARBLE WORKS.
For a Fine Monument, a Good Head Stone, or a kinds of Work for the Cemeteries, go to
C. MILLER'S,
No. 45 Butler street, near the Cemetery Gate, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS.
WM. SEMPLE
EXTRA BARGAINS.
HOLIDAY GOODS
DRESS GOODS.
BLACK ALPACAS
Heavy weight at 18½c.
BLACK ALPACAS
Brilliant Black heavy at 25c.
BLACK POPLINS,
Superb Goods at 30 and 40c.
Satteens and Serges,
Quite new—very cheap.
Black Silks, Black Silks
Extraordinary Bargains.
VELVETEENS, Black and Colored.
Waterproofs, Waterproofs
75c per yard up.
Shawls. Shawls,
STRIPE SHAWLS in large assortment.
English Walking Jackets,
STORM CLOAKS, SACQUES, &C.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

128 B. & B. 128.
We beg to announce daily arrivals of
EXTRA BARGAINS
IN ALL KINDS OF
DRY GOODS.
BLACK ALPACAS
50 cents, 15c per yard less than value.
CHOICE NEW DRESS FABRICS.
IMMENSE NEW STOCK
English Walking Jackets,
At $6. 8.50, 10, and up to 25.
NEW DOLMANS,
$14.00 up to 45.00.
New Double Cape Cloaks.
SHAWLS.
At $2.25 and 3.25—very superior value.
New Extra Fine Ottoman Shawls,
At $10.00—former price 15.00.
BLACK SATIN QUILTED SKIRTS,
At $2.00—a decided bargain.
BOGGS & BUHL
128 Federal St.
ALLEGHENY.

H. J. LYNCH,
JUST RECEIVED
Serges, Camel's Hair Cloth and Poplins
In all the new autumn shades.
Cloth and Cashmere
Sacques and Mantles,
Redingotes, Shawls and Blankets,
In great variety at
No. 96 Market Street.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
THE OPPORTUNITY
Presents itself to consumers to reap a benefit out of the ruin brought on the manufacturers by the panic in prices. All Goods at
Much Lower Prices
THAN HERETOFORE.
Bargains in
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, &c.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS
REDUCED!
Brussels, Very Low.
Tapestries, Very Low.
2 and 3 Plies, Very Low.
Ingrains, Very Low.
Oil Cloths, Very Low.
Window Shades Very Low.
Mattings, Very Low.
Bovard, Ross & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue

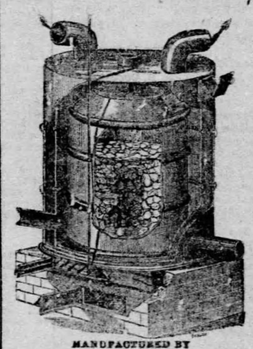
BRIDGE WORK.
CARNEGIE, KLOMAN & CO.
The Union Iron Works,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Bridge Iron, Patent Solid Rolled Wrought Iron Beams,
Girders, Channel Iron,
Angles, Plates, Axles,
Post Iron, Splice Bars,
Merchant Bar, Forging, &c
General and Works, 29th Street,
PITTSBURGH.
Eastern Office—37 Broadway, New York.
Lithographs of Sections furnished on application.
KEYSTONE BRIDGE CO.
BUILDERS OF
Iron and Wooden Bridges,
Wrought Iron Turn-Tables, Roofs, &c.
OFFICES:
Cor. Fifty-first and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh
No. 436 Walnut street, Philadelphia.
No. 911 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,
128 SECOND AVENUE.
1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
400 " Spring Belt Oak Sole;
100 Doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved Brand.
With a full assortment of Saddlers and Shoemakers stock wholesale and retail.

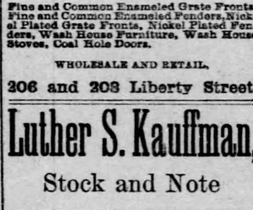
NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—1,000 pounds Pemble Kee's New Buckwheat Flour, just received, put up in small sacks, for family use, and for sale at the Family Grocery store of
JNO. A. KEN SHAW & CO.
Corner Liberty and 9th streets.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS
WM. SEMPLE
EXTRA BARGAINS
IN
HOLIDAY GOODS
MILLINERY GOODS,
Hats, Bonnets,
Ribbons, Flowers,
Plumes, Tips,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Underwear,
Ruching,
Corsets,
Laces,
Embroideries,
Perfumery,
Toilet Articles,
Notions,
Jewelry,
Chamber Sets,
Toys,
Bonnet Velvets,
Ladies' Ties,
Handkerchiefs,
And great variety Fancy Goods.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.
THE
FIERY FURNACE,



MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
ALSO,
NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range,
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts.
Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
306 and 308 Liberty Street
Luther S. Kauffman,
Stock and Note
BROKER
HAS REMOVED TO
NO. 96 FOURTH AVENUE,
Where he will continue the business of buying and selling
ON COMMISSION,
STOCKS, BONDS, NOTES,
AND
All Marketable Securities
PERSONS HOLDING
NORTHERN PACIFIC AND OTHER SECURITIES,
Can find Latest Quotations of Market Prices, by Calling on
Luther S. Kauffman,
Stock and Note Broker,
96 FOURTH AVENUE.
MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS DESIRING TO REALIZE ON
COMMERCIAL PAPER,
AND
OTHER GOOD SECURITIES
Are requested to call on
Luther S. Kauffman
STOCK AND NOTE BROKER,
96 Fourth Avenue.
New Establishment.



Marbleized Slate Mantles,
FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES
Having fitted up the above STORE for the manufacture and sale of FURNACES, RANGES, GRAT

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday evenings from 7 to 9 P. M.
ANDREW L. McFARLANE, President.
SAM'L A. LOSH, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
Andrew L. McFarlane, W. R. Lorimer,
Abm. Fleming, Sr., J. P. Ewing,
A. F. Douthett, Jno. W. Haney,
Noah Kehoe, J. H. Irwin,
Sam'l A. Losh.
JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Solicitor.

FOR SALE,
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
STREET IMPROVEMENT
Seven Per Cent.
Penn Ave. Bonds
AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

Luther S. Kauffman,
Stock and Note Broker,
96 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages and Commercial Paper bought and sold on commission.
Investors are requested to call for full information.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Grootzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Nagle, J. C. Dickson, S. H. Negley, Cyrus Lang, Paul Hagen, Christ. Siebert, P. Habermann.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, - - $200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
3 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
4 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.
W. H. MCELING, President.
WM. NEES, Vice President.
J. E. MOORE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
John Watt, W. H. Mceling,
Thos. Bell, M. A. Sauer,
Joseph Dilworth, Joseph Graff,
C. H. Love, J. C. Anderson,
W. Eisle, C. Schiefer,
Samuel Irvin.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY EVENING, December 9, 1873.

Money is becoming less in demand in some directions, but holders are still insisting upon high rates. It is very evident that the stopping of many of our manufactories will decrease the demand for money, and it is quite likely that within sixty days money will be plenty and at much lower rates than now exist.

In the New York market to-day stocks have again witnessed unusual activity, and closed strong at the close.

Gold opened at 109¼, and after advancing to 109¾, closed at 109¾.

Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Monday.	Tu'dy.
Gold	109¾	109¾
U. S. 6's—1881—coupons	118	117½
" 5-20's	111¾	111¾
" 10-40's	110	110¾
" 1865	113¾	113¾
" 1865 new	113¾	113¾
" 1867	117¾	117¾
" 1868—coupons	118¾	118¾
" 6's—currency	120	120
Tennessee 6's	78	78
Missouri 6's	91	91
Canton Co.	50	50
Cumberland Coal	30	30
Pacific Mail	40¾	40¾
Quicksilver	15	15
Quicksilver preferred	35	35
Western Union Telegraph	85¾	85¾
Adams Express	57	57
American Express	53½	53½
United States Express	50	bid.
Wells, Fargo & Co.	85	85
New York Central	97¾	97¾
Erie	26¾	26¾
Erie preferred	42	42
Hudson River	113¾	113¾
Michigan Central	93	93
Michigan Southern	77¾	78
Illinois Central	114	114¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93	93
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	93	93
Chicago & Rock Island	107¾	107¾
Pittsburgh & Connellsville	83	83
Chicago & Northwestern	89¾	89¾
Chicago & Northwestern preferred	77¾	77¾
Northern Pacific	12	12
Toledo & Wabash	39¾	39¾
Toledo, Wabash & Western	40¾	40¾
Wabash preferred	68	68
Fort Wayne	97	97
Ohio & Mississippi	29¾	29¾
Ohio & Mississippi preferred	30¾	30¾
Union Pacific	79¾	80¾
Chicago & Alton	88	87
Chicago & Alton preferred	115¾	115¾
Panama	121½	121½
Panama Express	97	97
Adams Express	44¾	45¾
American Express	77¾	78
United States Express	48¾	48¾
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	72	72
Canada	18¾	18¾
Canada Southern	90	90
Cleveland & Toledo	89	89
Columbus & Indiana Central	29¾	27¾
Dubuque & Sioux City	83	83
Illinois Central	95	95¾
Lake Shore & St. Joseph	35¾	35¾
Ohio & Mississippi preferred	35	35
Ohio & Southern Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of notes and on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	M'dy.	T'dy.
Central	94¾	95¾
"	53¾	53¾
Co. of N. J.	115¾	bid.
"	15	15
Valley	87¾	87¾ "
Transportation	29	40
Co. Dividend	51¾	51
" R.	86	89
C. and St. L.	68	

NEW YORK, December 9, 1873.

The exports of produce for the week ending to-day were $5,170,464. Customs receipts $229,000. Treasury disbursements $188,000. The legal tenders increased $1,000,000 to day. Money was easy at 5@6. The banks are lending on call more freely than at any time since the panic. Currency is coming from the West freely, but is flowing South. Gold ranged 109¾@109¾ and closed at 109¾. Carrying rates 3 per cent. to gold. Clearings $25,000,000. Sterling is quiet and steady; sixty days, 9 4½@9 4¾; sight 9 8¾@9 8¾. State bonds were quiet. Governments were strong, but little doing. Stocks were irregular and generally higher, particularly in low priced stocks. Pacific Mail advanced from 39¾ to 41¾, with large dealings. C. C. & I. C., Wabash, St. Paul, Northwest and Ohios were unusually active, and closed at an advance of 1@3¾. Vanderbilts were less active than usual, with a slight decline in early dealings, recovered later. The market closed strong at the highest prices of the day. The stock sales between ten and noon o'clock amounted to 130,000 shares, of which 25 000 were Western Union, 56 000 Union Pacific, 9,000 Wabash, 13,000 Pacific Mail, 9,000 Union, 12,000 Lake Shore, 12,000 St. Paul, 7,000 C. C. & I. C., and 9,000 Northwest.

Gold at 5 o'clock, p. m., December 9, 1873: 5-20s of '62, 114¾; do. do. '64, 113¾; do. do. '65, 114¼; do. do. '67, 117¾; do. do. '68, 118¾; do. 10-40s, 110¾; do. 6's, currency, 120¾; do. 1881, 118¾; Tennessee, old, do. new, 77¾; Virginia 6's, old, 56; South Carolina 6's, 20; new, 24.

Stocks.—Quotations: 49, Western Union Telegraph Company, 85¾; Quick-Silver, 15; Adams Express, 56; Wells, Fargo & Co., 85; American Express, 53¾; United States Express, 49¾; Pacific Mail, 40¾; New York Central, 98¾; Erie, 26¾; New York Central, 97¾; Hudson River, 113¾; Michigan Central, 93; Michigan Southern, 78; Illinois Central, 114¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 93; Fort Wayne, 93; Chicago & Rock Island, 107¾; New Jersey Central, 94¾; Northern Pacific preferred, 42; Fort Wayne, 98; do preferred, 82; Fort Wayne, 98; Toledo & Wabash, 39¾; do preferred, 68; Toledo, Wabash & Western, 40¾; do preferred, 69¾; Chicago & Alton, 88; do preferred, 115¾; Terre Haute & Indianapolis, 8¾; do preferred, 30; Columbus & Cincinnati, 27¾; Panama, 94¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 29¾; do preferred, 35; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 80¾; Union Pacific, 81¾; Central Pacific, 93¾; Dubuque & Sioux City, 83; Canada Southern, 90; Cleveland & Toledo, 89; Canton Co., 50; Cumberland Coal, 30; Pacific Mail, 41¾.

LONDON, December 9—5 P. M.—The rates of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills are 4 per cent. The bullion in the bank has decreased £53,000. Consols for money, 93 5-16@93 7-16; for account, 93 7-16@93 9-16. New York Central 79; Illinois Central 79; Erie 16; Preferred 30¾. Bonds—U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 92; Illinois, 92¾. Atlantic and Great Western 17¾.

PARIS, December 9.—Rentes 58f 95c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, December 9, 1873.

While the general outlook, both in commercial and financial circles, is reported considerably better, trade continues dull, as it always is at this particular time, and no material or permanent improvement can reasonably be expected until after the close of the year. The demand for all the leading staples is restricted almost entirely to supplying immediate wants, and as regards values, there are no important changes to record.

PETROLEUM.—The arrivals continue light, but the demand is by no means active, and prices are without quotable change; $2@3.50 per bbl.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—Is quoted in a jobbing way at 4¼c ₩ lb. and quiet.

BEANS.—$1.45@2.25 per bushel, according to quality, although some dealers are still holding choice navies at $2.50.

BUTTER.—Prime to choice roll is in steady demand, and selling readily at 28@30. There is not much call for low grade butter.

CHEESE.—There is rather more inquiry, but prices remain unchanged: we continue to quote, in a jobbing way, at 14c@15c for prime Ohio Factory; 15@16c for New York Goshen.

CRANBERRIES.—The market is well supplied; no change. Prices: $10@12 ₩ brl. according to quality.

CARBON OIL.—Is firmer in sympathy with the advance in crude, but as yet prices remain about last quoted; 16@16½ by the car load, and 18@20 additional for smaller lots.

CIDER.—Is still quiet, at 8@9 ₩ brl, as to quality and size of barrel.

DRIED HUGS.—Scarce and wanted at 10@12c ₩ lb.

DRIED FRUIT.—Quiet and unchanged. Peaches, halves, 10@12c. Apples, 5@7c.

ROSIN.—$2 20@2 25 ₩ brl. Light supply, and quoted firm at $3. Pickled rangs all the way from $1 to 2½, and the market is well supplied.

POTATOES.—Are in fair supply, with a steady local demand, but prices remain as last quoted. Sprigar wheat flours, $6.50@7.25, the latter figure for choice; Spring extras, $5.75@6.25; Winter XXX fair to choice red winter wheat.

GRAIN.—The receipts of all kinds of grain continue moderate, and with a steady demand, prices are firm though without quotable change; dealers generally are refusing to sell only to order, or prompt short time delivery, and this policy will be adhered to until after the close of the year, as we understand there will be some large ducks about that time. Wheat is very light supply, and may be quoted steady at $1.45@1.50 for No. 2 spring; $1.48@1.50 for spring red and white. The Oat market is quoted steady at 65@66, according to quality. Old Shelled Corn is very light supply, and nominal; 75 is now held at 68@70. Sales of new ear at 61—old would bring 65@67, but there is little or none in market. Rye is quoted at nominal 90@95c.

GROCERIES.—Trade in our market, while it cannot be termed active, is improving, and our merchants generally report that they could increase their business largely if they were willing to sell freely on time. Coffee, as noted in our last report, continues very firm, and roasted has been advanced one cent per ₩. Sugars are also reported firm, but the market is quiet so far the impression is steadily gaining ground, that there will be no war. New crop New Orleans Molasses is coming in very freely, but prices are firmer especially for choice.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio, 17 to 22; good to prime, 20@20½; fair, 19@19½; Maracaibo, 19 packages, 21c; loose, 20¾.

SUGARS.—Patent Cut Loaf, 15c; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 10¾; Standard A, 10¼; R. 10¼; Ex. C, 10¼; Circle C, 10; Franklin Extra C, 9¾; Franklin No. 2 Extra C, 9¾; Yellow Sugars, 8¼@9¼c to quality.

MOLASSES.—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 75c for fair to choice old, 65@70.

SYRUPS.—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 67c; Amber, 60@65; lower grades, 35@40, as to quality.

RICE.—Choice Carolina, 9c; Patna, 8½c; Rangoon, 7¾@8c.

HOMINY.—$4 50@5 ₩ brl.

HAY.—The receipts of baled continue light, and as the supply is scarcely adequate to the demand, prices are firm and selling; we now quote at $22@24 per ton, according to quality.

CORN MEAL.—Is quiet and unchanged; we quote at $2 25 ₩ brl.

POTATOES.—Market quiet and unchanged; sales of prime Peach Blows in a jobbing way, at $1.10 per bushel; Rose, $1.05@1.10.

POULTRY.—Fresh receipts of dressed Chickens, 10@12c; Turkeys, 14@15. Market dull.

PEANUTS.—Are quoted at 5@6c ₩ lb.

PROVISIONS.—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, ₩ lb. 13. Ex. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9¾; Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 12½@13c. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 15¾. Beef tongues, $7.50 ₩ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb, 8½c. Bacon Rib Sides, 9¾c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 10c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 10¾. Mess Pork, $16.00 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, in tins, 9¾. Do. half bbls, 10¾. Do. bkts 10¾. Do. in 1 lb. pails 11¾c ₩ pound. Do. in 5 lb. pails, 13¾. Do. in 5 lb. pails, 13¾. Ham Sausages, 9c.

RAGS.—Quoted at 3¾@3¾c.

SALT.—Is quoted at $1.40 ₩ brl. by the car load, and $1.55 in hhds. and bbls.

SEEDS.—Flax Seed, $1.80@1.85 per bushel. No movement in either Clover or Timothy.

TALLOW.—Quoted at 8½@9c.

WHISKY.—Highwines firmer; may be quoted at 92@93c ₩ gallon.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, December 9, 1873.

The Crude market continues firm and more active, although prices are without quotable change: 87x@90c per brl. at Parker, equal to about 3c per gallon delivered here. We can report sales of 10,000 brls in bulk barges at 3¼c per gallon to go out of this market. Refined is also firmer, with considerable inquiry, especially for future delivery, but prices remain about as last quoted: 32c for December, delivered in Philadelphia, and 30c for January. On cars may be quoted at 16@16½.

Oil barrels firm, and as noted in our last report, prices are higher: sales of city's at $1.65; now held at $1.85. Countries quoted at $1.15.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Duncan	Standard O. W.	1,171
McKelvey	Star O. W.	161
Richmond	Richmond O. W.	471
Stevenson	Peerless O. W.	472
Fisher Bros.	Payne A. & P.	228
Bushnell	Nonpareil O. W.	466
Bushnell	Lilly O. W.	472
P. & B.	Penn City O. W.	228
Stevenson	Eagle O. W.	468
McKelvy	Cosmos O. W.	239
Buck & M.	Citizens O. W.	115
Total,		5,529

New York Breadstuffs Market—Weekly Review.

NEW YORK, December 8.—The features of our flour market the past week have presented a decided contrast to those of the preceding one: the causes that contributed to stimulate the demand and to give holders so great an advantage this day week has been followed by opposite causes: the decided change in the weather, a resumption of river navigation, a failing off in the local and export demand, reduced limits to shippers orders, a marked decline in Wheat and more liberal offerings of western extras for the ensuing month have exerted a marked influence on most grades under $5.50, these are consequently very plenty, and winter wheat brands of low and medium grades have sympathized with the marked depression in superfine and shipping extras. Receivers of winter wheat brands have found it difficult to make sales without submitting to what seemed to them very unreasonable concessions, and consequently the business of the week has been limited and quite unsatisfactory. This decided change in the tone and spirit of the market, it appears to us was unwarranted: as the arrivals have been limited we have not added to our stock, and find it not above half the quantity we have had at corresponding time last year. Under existing circumstances jobbers evince little confidence in the future, and operate chiefly from "hand to mouth." Heavy brands of Minnesota and Wisconsin have been in request, and being in very light supply and almost indispensable to bakers, they have ruled firm. Up to yesterday we have had a brisk trade in Superfine and shipping extras at only advancing prices; since then the reaction has been very marked, and the depression and decline have been very decided: the disposition to realize is very great; what the cause is we are unable to learn, but think the wheat must have been influenced by the large and protracted rise: the exports of the week are 46 00 brls, against 45,943 brls the corresponding week last year. The bonanza and speculative activity that distinguished our wheat market this day week has been followed by much weakness and a good degree of activity. On Monday the very cold weather, closing up of the river and canal, and the light stock of flour, coupled with favorable Liverpool advices and some decline in freights, gave a fresh impulse to the market, and up to the close of business there was a further advance in No 2 spring wheat was obtained on Wednesday, with larger offerings for the future and considerable inquiry, larger prices were paid, and a decided improvement was manifested in the speculative movement: Yellow Corn has been in fair demand and prices have advanced materially. A panic set in yesterday morning, and a decline in ocean freights holders would certainly retain the advantage, the advance in inland freights contributing to the firmness and confidence of holders. In surprise abroad on our stock so insignificant, the market is so easily depressed, as it is well known that our railway facilities are inadequate to meet one half the probable wants of Great Britain during the next six months, if our stock here reduced to about 1,700,000 bush. and a good local demand, there is no reason to apprehend any excess of supply, on the contrary we look for a steady depletion under a good home and export demand. The financial advices from London are favorable and have exerted a favorable influence, especially with dealers in exchange, and with an easier money market and that all the world, we confidently look for an active and healthy trade in this staple for a year to come—Tribune.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

NEW YORK, December 9.—Cotton in moderate request at 18¾c. Flour active and higher; superfine western and state $5.25@5.40; common to good $5.40@7.00; good to choice $7 10@8 25; extra Ohio $6.90@7.50; St. Louis $7@11. Whisky firmer at 94c. Wheat in moderate demand; No 1 spring $1.48@1.50; white Michigan $1.70. Rye, Barley and Malt unchanged. Corn in moderate request; western mixed in store and afloat 66@67c; do in fair demand; mixed western afloat 66@67c. Eggs, Hay and Hops firm. Coffee quiet at 18¾c. Sugar very firm at 7¾@8¾c. Molasses quiet. Rice quiet; Carolina 7¾@8c. Petroleum steady; crude 8½c; refined 14c. Tallow quiet at 8¾c. Provisions: Pork rather dull and lower; closing offers low; no buyers; no sales reported; prime mess $17.50@18.00; prime $15.50@16.00; mess $18.00@18.50; new mess $19.00@19.50. Lard lower; steam 9¾@9¾c; kettle 9¾@10c. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut Meats quiet; middles nominal; long clear 7¾@8c. Lard lower; prime steam 9¾@9¾c; kettle 9¾@10c. Butter firm and in good demand at 28@30c. Cheese quiet and firm at 13@15c.

CHICAGO, December 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and weak; closed 2 c. lower; No 1 spring $1 24 cash or seller December; No 2 spring $1 24 cash or seller December; $1.18 January; $1.20½ February; No 3 $1.14@1.15. Corn dull and lower; No 2 mixed 42½@43c cash or seller December; 42½c January. Oats: demand active and prices advanced. No 2 mixed 29½@30c cash or seller December; 30c January. Rye: demand active; sales of No 2 at 67c. Barley: demand active, scarce and prices advanced. No 2 fall 91c cash or seller December; 92c January. Pork: demand active and prices advanced; sold at $17 00@17 25 cash or seller December; $17 50 January. Lard: demand active and prices advanced; sold at $9 00@9 05 cash or seller December; $9 05@9 10 January. Bulk meats: demand active and prices advanced; sold at $6 00@6 25 cash or seller December; $6 25@6 50 January. Whisky: demand active and prices advanced; sold at 92c. Hogs: receipts, 5,000; market active and prices advanced; sold at $3 50@3 75 for light; $3 75@4 00 for packing; $4 00@4 25 for heavy; $3 75@4 00 for mixed. Cattle: receipts, 1,000; market active and prices advanced; sold at $3 00@4 00 for common to fair; $4 00@4 50 for good to choice; $4 50@5 00 for extra. Sheep: receipts, 1,000; market active and prices advanced; sold at $3 00@4 00 for common to fair; $4 00@4 50 for good to choice.

NEW YORK, December 9.—Hogs: receipts 3,000; the market is quiet and steady; sales at $5.10@5.20 for 190 lbs average; $5.15@5.25 for 200 lbs average; $5.20@5.30 for 210 lbs average; $5.25@5.35 for 220 lbs average; $5.30@5.40 for 230 lbs average; $5.35@5.45 for 240 lbs average; $5.40@5.50 for 250 lbs average; $5.45@5.55 for 260 lbs average;

HOME NEWS.

Letters Held for Postage, Dec. 9.

W. H. Lockey, Fairview, Pa., 3c; Fred. Feest, Bakerstown, Pa., 3c; Miss Mary J. Ramala, Allegheny, Pa., 3c; Molly Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., 3c.

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

Robbed by Highwayman.

Mr. George Sellers, of Rogersville, Greene county, a cattle dealer, after selling a lot of cattle on Monday afternoon, was waylaid in Shady Lane as he was proceeding to the stock yard for another lot, and robbed of $485. There is no clue to the thieves.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at MAX SCHAMBERG'S European Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Republic, at New York; steamer Manhattan, at New York; steamer Main, at Southampton; steamer City of Brooklyn, at Queenstown; steamer Caledonia, at Moville.

A Fashionable Wedding and Kind Remembrance.

To be kindly remembered in the midst of the festivities attendant upon a nuptial occasion, is always gratifying, and the GAZETTE presents its kindliest greetings to its friends, Lemuel F. Gray and Miss Anna E. Barratt, that was,—Mrs. Gray that is, of South Side, for a bountiful supply of wedding cake. We cordially extend to our friends the compliments of the season. The wedding ceremony, which took place at the residence of the bride's parents, was largely attended, and was one of the most fashionable and agreeable weddings of the season. There was a large and very fine display of presents. The assembling was marked by excellent taste. The happy couple have left for a tour of the principal cities of the East—including New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore and Mount Vernon. The trip will occupy a month or six weeks, and will, no doubt prove very agreeable. They have entered upon their wedded life happily,—may that happiness extend and increase with the years, and a kindly silver and golden wedding crown a life of wedded happiness and thrift.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The "Child Stealer" was presented by Miss Western last evening. This evening she will appear in her great and famous "East Lynne."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Tony Denier's panto mime troupe in "Humpty Dumpty" are delighting crowded houses. Matinee of "Humpty" to day.

THE CONSPIRACY CASES.

Hearings Demanded Yesterday.

On yesterday morning Messrs. Robt. Dickson, Thos. S. Blair and Mr. Frances Ardary, appeared before Alderman McMasters and demanded a hearing on the charges preferred against them. The Commonwealth claimed, it was not ready, as this demand had taken them by surprise. They thought the entire matter was to go to court. Messrs. Ardary and Blair contended that they had been charged with conspiracy with attempts to defraud, jointly with others as directors of the Nailon Trust Company. They were not directors and Mr. Blair was not even a stockholder. They demanded a hearing to set them right before the public. These charges had only been made on hearsay, and they wanted to vindicate themselves. The hearing was finally postponed by consent of both parties till Saturday morning at ten o'clock.

DELIRIUM TREMENS.

Fleeing from Imaginary Pursuers—A Man Jumps Overboard.

Yesterday afternoon a man boarded the steamer Carrie Brooks bound for Zanesville. Captain Darlington noticed the man acting strangely, watched his movements closely, and finally returned him his passage money. Scarcely had he handed him the money, when the man declared that "they will hang me!" and jumped overboard. He was immediately grappled and hauled to the bank, when he was taken to Wiegand's tavern on Water street, to change his clothes. In the middle of the street he stopped, and, saying "Oh, they are going to hang me, let me go and pray." They succeeded in getting him into a room, and partially dressed in dry clothes, when he darted out. At the corner of Wood street and Second avenue he was captured by officer George F. Ahlstadt, who took him back to the house, where he was completely dressed, and the officer, in company with officer Wm. Fowler, took him to the lock-up. Here it was found that the man was an escaped lunatic from the Asylum. Capt. Reed had him placed in a cell, from whence he will have a chance to explain this morning.

BURGLARS STILL ON THE HILL.

An Original and Lively Chase.

Burglars on the hill are still "on the lay," and the police do not seem to frighten them off. Early yesterday morning a thief entered the residence of a family on Whitesides alley, in the Eighth ward. The lady of the house heard him working and went down stairs, and met face to face with the intruder with a candle. She, in looking down, stuck the lighted candle into the face of the burglar, who leaped out of a window. About this time Mr. —— came down, and in disbelief, started after the thief down the street. The lightness of his attire, one shirt, and that cotton, caused him to turn back, after he had followed him a couple of blocks. Rumor has it that there was a ghost on the hill

CITY SCHOOLS.

Meeting of the Central Board of Education —Attendance of Scholars During November—An Art School for Mechanics—Additional Teachers Granted—Repairs to Teachers—Financial Condition of the Board.

The regular monthly meeting of the Central Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon, at the rooms on Fourth avenue.

Professor B. C. Jillson, of the High School reported the attendance at that institution for the month of November, as follows: Enrolled; males 119, females 100; total 219. Average attendance; males 112, females 93, total 205. The report was received and filed.

The Secretary reported that warrants to the amount of $24,215.84 had been drawn since last meeting. Received and filed.

The City Superintendent, George J. Luckey, reported the following for the month of November: Number of teacher employed in all the city schools, males, 54; females, 316; total, 370. Number of pupils enrolled, males, 7,989; females, 7,936; total, 15,925. Average attendance, male, 6 669; females, 6 619; total, 13,285. This is an increase of 1,023 on the enrollment, and of 875 in the average attendance for the corresponding month of last year. Expelled from the city, 11 267; Moorhead, 3,455. Evening schools—Teachers employed, males, 26; females, 43. Enrollment of pupils, males 1 742; females, 380; total, 2,122

He suggests that an evening art school, for the benefit of the mechanics of the various branches of business, be organized. A room is to be secured by the Rail-ton school district, and a competent teacher can be had. He suggests that the school be opened by first of January. He also asks the addition of a number of the course of instruction in drawing be printed for the use of the teachers. Report received and resolutions adopted.

The Committee on Teachers and Salaries reported that they had granted the following additional teachers, viz.: Knox district, one grammar and one primary teacher, and one primary teacher for the Forbes sub-district. Report received and action approved.

The Finance Committee reported that a balance of $110 808 34 remained in the hands of the treasurer, Mr. Prantsch, December 9th, 1873. They suggest that the Secretary instruct the sub-district boards to hand in their tax duplicate books for the month of January. Report received and suggestion adopted.

The Visiting Committee for the month of November reported that they had visited the High, Mure and Colored Schools, and were well pleased with the advance made by the pupils and the practical instructions that the scholars receive. The Normal and Commercial schools are praised for the practical instruction imparted there to fitting the pupils for the vocations they have selected. In the Miller street colored school everything is working speedily. The Deaf Mute school is doing a great work for those unfortunates. They suggest that the members of the Central Board visit the school often, so as to show their appreciation of the good work going on there. Received and filed.

The Committee on High School reported as follows:

1. They ask for authority to employ additional help in the Commercial Department in view of the great increase of pupils, and on account of a prospect of further increase.

2. That in view of the extra services performed by Professor Bancroft, he having taken charge of the great r portion of the Department of Belle Lettres in connection with his regular duties, he be paid at a rate of $3 000 per annum so long as he performs the extra duties.

3. They recommend a resolution to pay the drawing teacher at the rate of $900 per annum for the time the teacher is employed, dating from the 1st of September, 1873.

Report received and recommendations adopted.

The Committee on Miller Street Colored School reported in favor of allowing the use of the school to the Baptist colored Church, on the payment of $25 per month and paying the gas bills. Report received and recommendation adopted.

The Committee on Printing reported a resolution that no printing be done without the authority of the Committee. Adopted.

The Committee on Vacation reported in favor of granting the public schools vacation from the 24th day of December, 1873, to the 5th day of January, 1874. Carried. The Board then resolved to pay the teachers on the 27th of the month.

The committee appointed to audit the accounts of the treasurer reported progress, that they are hard at work and will report at next meeting.

Mr. Rankin asked for an additional grammar teacher for the Peebles (23d ward) district. The Wickersham (24th ward) district asked for an additional primary teacher. The North (4th ward) districts asked for an additional primary teacher. All referred to the Committee on Teachers and salaries, with power to act.

The St. Clair (Twenty seventh ward) district asked that it may be now allowed to open a night school as when other night schools were opened they had no room for a night school. Rules suspended and request granted.

The Birmingham district asked, as they had over a hundred scholars for the night school, to be permitted to continue their night school one month longer than sixty-five days, the time now expired, and their pupils are making very good progress, and it would be wrong to deny them the privileges of night school. The Board refused to grant the request.

The President appointed Messrs. Graham, Fleming, Schultz and Prasch as the visiting committee for the ensuing month.

A number of bills were read and ordered to be paid.

Mr. Rankin asked that the excoriations on the tax duplicates of the Twenty third and Fust wards be approved by the Board. Carried.

On motion, adjourned.

Missionary Jubilee Meetings.

The Returned Missionaries—China and Germany Represented—The Evening Addresses by J. M. Buckley and Bishop Foster—T. M. Eddy and Sour Grapes.

The third and closing days proceeding of the M. E. Missionary Society, were held in the North avenue church, and were of great interest. By arrangement, the morning exercises were devoted to returned missionaries, Rev. N. Sites, who is returned from China being the principal speaker. The meeting was presided over by Dr. Reid, one of the Missionary Secretaries, who, after a brief introductory address, introduced Rev. Mr. Sites, a returned Missionary from China. This gentleman spoke for something more than half an hour, describing the work of the Missionaries in that country in a manner very entertaining. The growth and scope of the work in China was illustrated rather by incidents than by general statements; but these incidents were strongly illustrative of a number of general facts. 1. That the Christian religion has obtained hold of the Chinese mind generally. 2. That the higher, or educated classes are as readily reached as the lower classes. 3. That the average per centage are faithful. That natives are now carrying forward a considerable part of the evangelizing work. Much information was imparted by this address. At the conclusion of his address, Dr. Holmes said he desired to interrupt for a moment the order of exercises which had been prepared. The meeting had been called for the purpose of hearing addresses from returned missionaries, and as we listened to them our hearts were carried away to those who to day were working in foreign countries. He desired a moment given to their memories. The Pittsburgh Conference had given many of its members to the missionary work, and but recently the cause had taken from the Conference a first water jewel, Brother Edgell. At Dr. Holmes' request, the congregation sang a verse of the hym commencing, "When we assunder part," after which Dr. Nesbit led in prayer.

Bishop Foster was next introduced by Dr. Hunter, who said that he would speak upon the missionary work in Scandanavian Europe. But the Bishop explained that he was "down on the bills" for that subject to-night, and would not conflict with the programme. He would, however, speak of the missionary work in Germany, and leave that out of his address this evening. Germany, he said, was not a heathen country, but claims to be the most Christian country in the world. In view of this fact our sending missionaries there might seem very strange. But Germany was a nominal Christian country; the most unchristian of all Christian countries. The Reformation had left it nominally a Protestant country yet still there was a strong Catholic influence. Germany was formerly superstitious, but now it was an infidel country. The male population of Germany did not attend church. The most of the people who claim to be religious attend church about twice a year. The speaker had gone into a cathedral in Germany to hear one of the most eloquent preachers in the country. The church, which would hold three thousand people, contained thirty seven men—fifteen of whom were Americans—and two hundred and fifty women. To ask a German if he is a Christian is to insult him. He could see no distinction between the Christian and the heathen. A Christian, according to the German idea, was a man who had been born in a Christian country and baptized. All of these were Christians of the first water.

The speaker here diverted briefly to say that he thought the religion of the United States to be the best in the world. The great religious powers that was to save the world, he thought, must come from this country.

The Reverend gentleman then proceeded to speak of the work already accomplished in Germany by the Methodist missionaries. A conference of eighty ministers had been established, who had as many circuits. Some of these circuits included four or five appointments or charges, while the majority of them contained fifteen or twenty. Many of these preachers traveled fifty miles in two weeks, preaching every day. Not one of them owned a horse. "There is not a horse," said the speaker, "in the whole Conference." (Laughter.) "I mean a circuit horse, of course." German homes were graphically described by the speaker. The stable and house all occupied the same building. The family lived in the front part of the house, while the rear part gave shelter to the cows, the pigs, and the horses. The ministers, though they suffer a great inconvenience in traveling about, labor untiring in their efforts. They now have eight hundred converts, and the churches are becoming self-sustaining. The influence was chiefly among the poor lower classes, though every effort is being made, and with some success, to elevate and civilize them. The German population, it was explained, was divided into three classes. The nobility form the first class; the professional men, lawyers, physicians, doctors, &c., the second class; and the people, the third class. The field work was done almost entirely by the women. The speaker had seen the women reaping and hoeing, and even saw one woman hitched to a plow along side of a cow. The speaker closed by alluding to the part which the Methodist minister received, which was from three to five hundred dollars per annum.

Rev. Mr. Buckley said that the first year he preached he received a salary of $137 04, and the next five dollars. He thought the German missionaries were as well able to live on three or five hundred dollars as he was upon one hundred and thirty-seven.

After a brief address from Bishop Wiley, who spoke of his experience while a missionary in China, "Coronation" was sung and the benediction pronounced by Rev. L. Maguire.

EVENING EXERCISES.

The closing exercises of the Missionary Jubilee were held in the North avenue M. E. church. Bishop J. W. Wiley presided. The services opened with a voluntary by the choir, entitled "Make the Song of Jubilee." Rev. Dr. Howard then led in prayer. The missionary hymn, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," was then sung, the choir leading. The introductory services over, Bishop Wiley introduced Rev. J. M. Buckley as a man of small body and large soul. Mr. Buckley mentioned the variety of exercises already held, and said that superficial thinkers might think the subject exhausted, but in truth the subject is so large that there is no danger of repetition. Referring to the tendency to proving speeches, he stated that the chairman put him at the end of the half hour. He was once riding in a stage coach—one hot summer day. A large lady climbed in, then a very small man. The coach started, drew up at a tavern, where a large number of refined looking ladies, weeping. He wondered why this should be so. A gentleman who seemed to be the centre of all this feeling, took his place in the coach. He at last inquired concerning it. The man responded,—"When I was converted, I felt all the time I was at school a call to be a missionary. The wife I married had the same inspiration. We went abroad; her health failed, and we returned. Here, upon our return, much good has been accomplished, but as my wife's health returned, she longed to go back again. And now," said he, "we are going back again."

Thinking over this, the speaker thought he saw five pillars on which this man's faith rested. 1. The Divine command, "Go ye into all the world and preach my gospel." This has been the moving impulse of all missionary. The disciples were commanded to tarry at Jerusalem until imbued with power. But they did not stay there, but went forth to their work. The disciples answered to the call to go over into Macedonia. So Christians act to-day.

2. He felt his privilege in Christ Jesus. It is always a privilege to help others. This is the force of every great passage of Scripture. We work with God, and this is one of the great inspirations to good actions everywhere.

3. Implicit confidence in the gospel as inspired. The apostolic idea was, the love of God constraineth me. The best things that men do are often matters of impulse. Men cannot be eloquent, even, and analytical at the same time. He had heard Henry Ward Beecher try to be analytical, but he was very dry. Impulse, therefore, is, after all, one of the great inspirations to duty.

4. God's promise. We have commands, but these are forceful. We need promises to attract and inspire. This the promises of the Scriptures do.

5. Necessity. We go to offer the heathen a personal God. The heathen have more gods than they have ideas. They are heartless—and address in prayer an unknown and merely theoretical god—but we offer a person and loving God, who can and will come and bless and love them. He gave them Christ,—and elevate him in their love and faith. We elevate women, and give them ennobling ideas of childhood. We give them the true idea of the family, and idea that was perverted by the Jews into polygamy, but brought back to its true theory by Christianity. We gave them freedom from secession, saying to them, by all means prove all things. We give them principles which will undermine despotism, and produce a constitutional or limited monarchy or absolute freedom. They have principles, but we bring men light on these, and elevate and ennoble them.

The gentleman turned from the foreign to the domestic missions. After giving statistics of the amounts appropriated to each, he noticed the results, statistically. He then referred to the colored race. He was in the South before the war, and came back to vote for Lincoln, believing it would cause civil war,—that the South would secede. He had been in the South during the war, and the circumstances under which he came back he would not mention. The colored people are imaginative, humorous, and worthy of aid. They now have suffrage,—but they need cultivation. This the gospel affords, and we claim that while other denominations are adopted to educating these, we claim to be peculiarly fitted for it, and if there are those who object that we send money out of the country, we answer, we use missionary moneys not only for the heathen, but for the colored people at home. The speaker related a circumstance of advantage to illustrate, that while at first the heathen cannot be made to see the Saviour, they can be made to hear his voice, and to be drawn to the light of the Gospel.

At this juncture a collection was taken to defray the current expenses of the anniversary, during which it was taken.

Rev. Bishop Foster, who had recently returned from a visit to the Missions in Europe, was next introduced. He stated that his experience would have been to address the audience on the general question, but his subject had been pledged. He had recently returned from a visit to our missions in Northern Europe and South America. The question had been mooted, Why have we missions in chris ian Europe? The religion of Europe is the State religion, and is in England as well as among the continental nations. While even Romanism is superior to paganism, there are serious objections to the State religion on the ground, and its tendency is to confuse the minds of the people, and to cause the evil as well as the good to be regarded as Christians, just the same as gospels. He admitted that in all denominations, even the Roman Catholic, there are righteous people, and even nine-ty religious priests. He had consulted with persons in Rome on the subject, and had concluded that the Roman Catholic and other State churches represented about an equality of moral and religious condition. The idea as to what constitutes Christianity is different in Europe from what it is in this country. Their church association comprises what is believed to be Christianity. Here an absolute regeneration, or spiritual change, is understood to be essential to being regarded as Christians. It is for this reason that we need to break in upon the state Christianity of Europe, and have sent missionaries to the various countries there.

The Bishop referred first to his visit to Sweden and Norway. He referred to the rigidity of church law there, which requires that a child shall be prepared for confirmation by fifteen years of age, or be imprisoned until it is prepared. This, with the keeping of days, and paying of fees, constitutes all the idea the people have of Christianity. General morals are good, but there is an intense hunger of mind among the people for the vital truths of Christianity. This is what the missionaries are seeking to satisfy by means of instruction, prayer, and the like.

In Denmark and Norway, it has been twenty years since missionaries first went there, and fourteen years since any quickening began. There are now forty ministers there, chiefly natives. About 4 000 converts have been made in Denmark and 2 000 in Norway, and the work still goes on. The Bishop, to illustrate the earnestness, mentioned a conference he attended, where for five days the sessions continued consecutively from five in the morning till twelve at night. And under the preaching of the native ministers the people swayed and moved, as under divine power. He claimed that all the spiritual influence which obtained among Methodists in this country, in the early days of the denomination, now pervades over congregations in Denmark and Norway.

We have had missionaries in South America about forty years. The population is of a mixed character. Brazil has been given to the Presbyterians, Baptists and Congregationalists. Our missions are in the Argentine Confederation and adjoining States. The orginal purpose was to send the gospel, simply to the English speaking people. This has enabled us to build up a strong church in Buenos Ayres, the building being worth $130,000. We have a church in Montevideo, and at Rosalio. About ten years ago a league was formed against Romanism began among the mongrel population of the country. President Sarmiento, of the Argentine Republic, headed this movement, and it has gained great force. This influence has increased in power, and became a political-religious power. The Bishop here digressed to say that while he never entered upon a tirade against any religion, he was compelled to say that in South America Romanism has reached its lowest and most corrupt and degraded condition. He mentioned 30 Franciscan friars he saw, dirty, filthy and vermin loaded, who were there as missionaries. Yet these men exert great power in the Empire.

The country, cities, buildings public and private, were finer than anything he saw in Europe. In the cities the people presented a remarkably fine physical appearance, in the country not so much so. After forty years, our missionaries began to preach in Spanish, and large audiences flocked to hear; and over a hundred conversions have occurred. And several cultivated gentlemen had said to the Bishop, that the people desired Protestant preaching in the Spanish language. He illustrated this anxiety by mentioning a gentleman, Rev. Mr. Thompson, who preached against Catholicism. Several priests came and the chief of them challenged a discussion. It came on—and after some days, Thompson was taken ill, and went home, whereupon the priests proclaimed him vanquished.

The priest who had controverted with him was promoted, and his picture taken and sent abroad. But two weeks after Thompson came back and thoroughly vanquished them and now he is a tremendous moral force, in South America. The papers, two, publish Protestant sermons, and comment upon them with great favor, and Catholics attend these Protestant services, and favor Protestant preaching. With facts similar to what we have above briefly sketched, the Bishop showed that South America is waiting and ready for the pure Protestant form of faith. He believed that were Missionaries set, South America might speedily be in a blaze of revival.

Rev. T. M. Eddy was then introduced and proceeded to deliver a racy, high flown speech. Were it worth a brief synopsis, we would hesitate to give it, owing to a gross violation of propriety, on his part, in his allusion to the Pittsburgh press. In general terms he included the entire press of the city as worthy opprobrium for its announced failure to pay what he was pleased to consider due respect to his society. So far as the GAZETTE is concerned, his statements are utterly false. We have given more attention to the services held than was given by the New York press in November to the entire proceedings of the general Missionary Board of the M. E. Church. He gave the programme of exercises in full, and so soon as we were able to know that the proceedings of the other meetings were for the public, gave them attention. The Pittsburgh press was not treated with ordinary politeness by the gentlemen representing the proceedings here. The fulsome adulation for the day and hour of a character to lead to the supposition that the services were of a private nature, he had given the programme, and it would have been barely polite to have intimated that a report of other proceedings was desired. Despite the fact that this was not done, we have given the subject, as we have remarked, more attention than did the New York press the general missionary meetings in that city. Hence to a degree the gentleman's statements are untrue, so far as they relate to the GAZETTE. If the supercilious and violent spirit that characterized his allusions to the press last evening is generally characteristic of the gentleman, it is fortunate that his long continued aspiration to the Bishopric was defeated, and that his only sphere for mischief is a Missionary Secretaryship.

At the close of Mr. Eddy's remarks, the 1005th hymn was sung, and the large congregation dismissed with the benediction by Bishop Wiley. The exercises generally have been interesting and largely attended.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····The stockholders of the Nation Trust Company will find a notice of importance to them on our first page.

····Mayor Blackmore being very ill, Alderman McMasters officiated in that capacity at the hearing yesterday. Thomas Murray was sent up for ninety days, to Claremont.

····The Allegheny City Property Committee met last evening and decided to recommend patent heaters for the City Hall which will cost about $5,000. Yeas—Germain, Hartman, Ehrgott.

····Last evening about ten o'clock some thief broke a window in Chas. Winz's hardware store, in the Eleventh ward, Allegheny, and stole three boxes of knives ane forks, and three boxes of scissors.

····The Allegheny Finance Committee met last evening, and after approving many bills, decided to ask Councils to adopt a resolution authorizing them to borrow $20,000 to pay the interest on the city debt falling due the 1st of January next.

····The Poor Board, of Allegheny, meets this morning, to take action in regard to systematic relief for the town wards. The large frame building in which the Catholic fairs have been held in the Sixth ward has been tendered for a soup house, free of charge.

····At a meeting of Pittsburgh Lodge, 484, A. L. M., the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing Masonic year: George Bailey, W. M.; John Chislet, S. W.; Wm. McConway, J. W.; Wm. Little, Treasurer; Wm. Richardson, Secretary; Representative Masonic C. C. Fund, D. W. Carroll; Trustees, D. P. Estep, Robert Barrett.

····A brutal prize fight took place across the river from Parker on Monday evening. The participants were a hostler named Samuel Stover and a policeman named W. H. Whittington. The men were compelled to carry at Jerusalem until imbued with power. But they did not stay there, but went forth to their work. The disciples answered to the call to go over into Macedonia. So Christians act to-day.

····Yesterday afternoon a lady with two little girls, and carrying a valise, came out of the Union Depot, when one of a trio of newsboys accosted her with, "Say! missus! want yer valise carried?" The lady said no, but she accosted one of the boys and was in the act of handing him the valise, when he carried the valise when boy No. 1 came up and said, "there, Jim, this yere is my case." The lady told him that she would give him five cents to carry the valise to the post office, but the smile on her face belied her words, when she said with dignity, "I ain't a looking for five cent jobs, eh, no, I kin do better; I ain't hard up if there is a panic!" The lady "toted" her own satchel, and the boy continued selling his papers.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS FOR 1874.

The following named gentlemen compose the Councils of Allegheny for the coming year of 1874. Those marked with an asterisk (*) in the Select Council are the new members—the others holding over:

Select Council.

FIRST WARD.	SEVENTH WARD.
S. C. Sengeyer,	Adam Reineman,
*A. D. Smith.	*George Ober.
SECOND WARD.	EIGHTH WARD.
George D. Biddle,	Henry Oehler,
*W. W. Ackley.	*Jacob Reed.
THIRD WARD.	NINTH WARD.
James McBrier,	Edward Sweeney,
*Nicholas B. Veeghlig,	*George Wittmer,
FOURTH WARD.	TENTH WARD.
J. C. Patterson,	Henry Zinkand,
*Hugh McNeill.	*G. W. Day.
FIFTH WARD.	ELEVENTH WARD.
William Heagy,	Charles Hartman,
*Joseph Walton.	*Henry Phillips.
SIXTH WARD.	
Joseph Kirkpatrick,	
*John A. Cochran.	

Common Council.

FIRST WARD.	SIXTH WARD.
Henry M. Long,	Geo. A. Cochran,
E. J. Roberts.	J. D. Strouse,
SECOND WARD.	L. P. Stone.
Samuel D. Sholes,	SEVENTH WARD.
William Hare,	Wm. Eberhardt,
William P. Price,	Anton Schmidt,
Wm. H. Lockhart.	C. C. Hax.
THIRD WARD.	EIGHTH WARD.
Samuel Hastings,	C. Klicker,
Thomas Brown,	Paul Geehwend.
William Wetzsch,	NINTH WARD.
James Stedeford,	John Wittmer,
C. Lingenfelter.	Joseph Drexler.
FOURTH WARD.	TENTH WARD.
Peter Walter, Jr.,	Joseph Golden,
Charles Hetzel,	W. Peters.
William Burton,	ELEVENTH WARD.
Joseph Lautner.	Robert Wilson,
Thos. Wallace.	The between Wm. H.
D. F. Agnew,	Brown and John
S. A. Johnson.	Seiling.

Felt Skirts at 75 cents, $1,00 and $1.20 each —just half their value—at Macrum & Carlisle's, 27 Fifth avenue.

Call and see the bargains in under shirts and drawers, silk, merino and wool, of all sizes and colors, now offering at a discount of 20 to 50 per cent less than former prices, at Macrum & Carlisle's closing sale.

Prompt Cash paid for Wrought Scrap Iron at No. 56 Fayette street, Pittsburgh.

SAMUEL COLVIN & CO.

The Web...
At Carl Retter's, No. 29 Fifth avenue.

1,000 Fine Wax Dolls at 25 to 50 cents on the dollar. Call soon, before the choice ones are sold. Macrum & Carlisle, 27 Fifth avenue.

The Weber Piano
At Carl Retter's, No. 29 Fifth avenue.

ALLEGHENY ELECTIONS.

Councils and Ward Offices.

A Generally Quiet Contest Yesterday—Complete Returns from Almost Every Ward—Turbulent Spirits in the Upper Precinct of the Third Ward—Not a Full Count—Alleged Stuffing of the Ballot Box.

We herewith present our readers with an full a report of the election yesterday in Allegheny City as could possibly be obtained. The official returns from every ward are given, except the second precinct of the Third ward. In this district the report, it will be observed, is incomplete, and we do not feel entirely safe in saying that reliance can be placed in the figures representing the number of votes cast for Select and Common Councilmen in the second precinct, for this reason. When our reporter visited the polls at one o'clock this morning he discovered that the election officers had only counted the vote for councilmen, after which they desisted from any further labors, and as that limb some of the members of the Board were having a little private mattinee. One officer charged another with having stuffed the ballot box. The man retorted with an oath, insinuating that his accuser was a liar, and at the same time proceeded to try his physical strength upon him, but a fight was prevented by the others present. It is said that during the day one of the clerks becoming disgusted with the manner in which the election was being conducted left the Board and refused to return again. When our reporter left appearances indicated that the counting of votes would hardly be concluded before six o'clock this morning, and owing to what is stated above, as well as other reports that have reached our ears, we do not feel at liberty to confidently assert that the returns given above from the second precinct of the Third ward are perfectly reliable.

In the other wards the election passed off quietly, although the results in some were unexpected, as will be seen by reference to the official reports below.

First Ward.

SELECT COUNCIL.	INSPECTORS.
R. A. Young, R.....317	*H. B. Agnew, R...337
*A. D. Smith, C.....341	M. P. Ward, C.....335
COMMON COUNCIL.	RETURN INSPECTOR.
S. B. Smith, R.....328	A. Pitcairn, R....325
*H. M. Long, R...582	*Wm. Reno, C.....339
*E. J. Roberts, C..337	ASSESSOR.
SCHOOL DIRECTORS.	J. A. Beares, R....227
R. White, R.....297	*W. P. Bodell, C...401
H. Pinatro, R.....293	CONSTABLE.
*John Frazier, C...351	W. G. Richards, R.287
*M. Schoyer, C.....351	*D. J. Grier, C.....344
JUDGE OF ELECTION.	
*Jno. Loudon, R...544	

Second Ward.

In this ward there was no opposition to the regular Republican ticket, the vote for which is as follows:

SELECT COUNCIL.	ASSESSOR.
W. W. Ackley.....401	Jno. Sterrett.....417
COMMON COUNCIL.	JUDGE OF ELECTION
Samuel D. Sholes...398	Samuel Parker.....419
Wm. Hare.....386	INSPECTOR.
Wm. P. Price.....398	Harry Pfahl.....193
Wm. H. Lockhart..388	W. K. Carlile.....203
SCHOOL DIRECTORS.	RETURN INSPECTOR
H. M. Dunlap.....416	J. W. Lahugh.....191
Rev. Joseph Kieg..404	Wm. Crider.....210
Patton..... 9	CONSTABLE.
	Wash. Swain.....419

Third Wards.

SELECT COUNCIL.	1st Pct.	2d Pct.	Total.
N. H. Voegtly, R.....	304	384	688
John Huckestein, C....	265	240	505
COMMON COUNCIL.			
Thomas Brown, R.....	377	319	696
S. Hastings, R.....	277	300	577
Wm. Wettach, R.....	314	325	639
Jas. Stedeford, C....	228	212	440
C. Lingenfelder, R....	192	328	520
A. J. Pentecost, C....	264	237	501
A. W. Kredel, C.....	189	336	525
Isaac Soern, C.....	65	27	92
Samuel Hastings, C....	301	303	604
Christ. Brenning, C...	136	269	458
Jacob Vetter, C.....	136	193	329

The following is only the count in the first precinct:

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.	ASSESSOR.
Arthur Hobson, R. 286	Henry Bock, R. 338
J. M. Hemphill, R 382	C. E. Weltershaus-
John Froelich, C...162	sen, C.....206
Wm. Miller, C.....152	CONSTABLE.
	H. Hess, R.....351
Peter Bolster, R...233	J. Berg, R.....273
H. K. Tyler, C.....275	L. Magoma, C.....40
P. McNally, D..... 30	

Fourth Ward.

SELECT COUNCIL.	1st Pct.	2nd Pct.	Total.
Hugh McNeil, R.....	239	189	410
Jno. J. McDermott, C....	144	50	194
COMMON COUNCIL.			
Peter Walter, Jr. R.....217		202	419
Chas. Hetzel, R.....192		185	377
Wm. Burton, R.....228		199	427
Joseph Lautner, R.....213		164	379
Hugh McGuire, C.....167		57	224
Jno. Tilzell, C.....145		59	204
T. Walter Day, C.....138		33	171
C. W. Ashburn, C.....148		49	197
SCHOOL DIRECTORS.			
Thomas McCance, R.....220		205	425
John S. Kitenour, R.....302		203	405
J. D. Thompson, C.....152		38	190
Duncan Dallas, C.....136		58	194
JUDGE OF ELECTION.			
Hugh Kennedy, R.....217		217	434
Jno. Keown, R.....		188	188
Joseph S. Lare, C.....152		10	162
Jno. V. Hays, C.....		53	53
INSPECTOR.			
John Fielding, R.....217		217	434
Leon Walter, Jr. R.....		194	194
James O'Brien, C.....148		46	148
Isaac Hipley, C.....			46
RETURN INSPECTOR.			
Wm. Gardiner, R.....217		217	434
Geo. Dierker, R.....		203	203
C. G. McMillan, C.....150		36	150
Victor Paullo, C.....			36
ASSESSOR.			
Jno. Friedman, R.....164		164	328
James Graham, C.....206		75	281
CONSTABLE.			
Elijah Barker, R. Coup.162		244	606

Fifth Ward.

SELECT COUNCIL.	JUDGE OF ELECTION.
*Joseph Walton, R.551	*W. J. Caughey.....544
S. B. Ross, C..... 12	INSPECTOR.
COMMON COUNCIL.	W. m. G. Lee, R.....547
W. C. Eccles, R.....243	*R. Ballingall.....11
F. A. M. Kreps, R.240	RETURN INSPECTOR.
*D. F. Agnew, C....288	*John Bradford, R. 528
*S. A. Johnston, C.325	Jas. Lindsey, C.... 16
DIRECTOR OF POOR.	ASSESSOR.
*Isaac Reed, R.....498	*Geo. Hopper, R.....528
SCHOOL DIRECTOR.	CONSTABLE.
*Jno. E. Parke, R.541	*Jas. Robertson, R 417
Simeon Bulford, R.538	Jno. Irwin, C.....143

Sixth Ward.

SELECT COUNCIL.	JUDGE OF ELECTION.
*J. A. Cochran, R. 259	*J. B. Chambers, R 259
Fred Thomas, C. 206	Wm. Gerber, C.....212
COMMON COUNCIL.	INSPECTOR.
*G. A. Cochran, R 283	*H. B Campbell, R. 259
*J. D. Strouse, R. 244	Henry Dipple, C. 198
L. P. Stone, R.....264	RETURN INSPECTOR.
Henry Gerber, C....215	*J. H. Cochran, R. 276
G. W. Eyler, C.....161	Peter Farley, C....195
Henry Jeager, C....185	ASSESOR.
DIRECTOR OF POOR.	*T. B. Gilmore, R...273
Jas. Lowry, R.....207	B. Zinkand, C.....193
*H. Faulkner, C....250	CONSTABLE.
SCHOOL DIRECTOR.	*J. A. Dougherty, R. 232
W. W. Tyson, R.....161	H. J. Haller.....182
Thos. Harper, R.....151	J. J. Hays.....57
*W. Davidson, C....282	
*T. C. Wallace, C....288	

Seventh Ward.

SELECT COUNCIL.	JUDGE OF ELECTION.
*Geo. Ober, C.....431	P. Luckhaupt.....184
J. F. Scharnke, C..159	*E. Forster.....512
COMMON COUNCIL.	*J. Bert.....446
J. Lezkus, C.....74	JUDGE OF ELECTION
H. Seaman, C.....157	*F. Hopf.....598
Daniel Hall, C.....218	INSPECTOR.
A. V. Coale, C.....112	C. A. Renkamp.....146
*W. Eberhardt, C..345	*J. Zang.....456
*C. C. Hax, C.....417	*A. Price.....572
A. Bolegel, C.....17	RETURN INSPECTOR.
INSPECTOR OF POOR.	A. Stork.....152
M. L. Fox, C.....590	CONSTABLE.
J. Geer.....3	A. Briegel.....15
ASSESSOR.	V. Gundling.....236
J. L. Ehl.....427	G. Gundling.....191
F. Haney.....169	J. Bottger.....10
ASSISTANT ASSESSOR.	J. Luckhaupt.....2
*L. Stahle.....469	A. Reineman.....1
L. Berberick.....282	
Fred. Erk.....268	
A. Hahn.....125	

Eighth Ward.

SELECT COUNCIL.	ASSESSOR.
S. McRoberts, R...113	*John McDowell, R118
*